

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN'S *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For JULY, 1747.

To be Continued. (Price Six-Pence each Month.)

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- I. Memorial of Messieurs Raudet concerning Cape Breton, with the French Opinion of the Importance of that Settlement.
- II. A particular Account of the late Battle in Flanders, as published by Authority.
- III. East-India Company's Advices from the Governor and Council of Bombay.
- IV. A further Account of the Action in Nova Scotia.
- V. Articles of the Charge against the late Lord Provost of Edinburgh.
- VI. A true Copy of Dean Swift's Will.
- VII. Improvement of the new Electrical Machine, with a Draught of it, and its Uses.
- VIII. Curious Observations on May-Flies.
- IX. Victory over the French near Exilles.
- X. Relation of a brave Action in America.
- XI. Description of Bergen-op-Zoom and Maestricht.
- XII. Description of the Catholick Provinces in the Low Countries.
- XIII. Reply concerning Scotch Hereditary Jurisdictions.
- XIV. Essay on Moral Poetry,
- XV. Address of Thanks to Sir William Pepperrell.
- XVI. St. Domingo Ships taken by our Men of War, with a List of them, and their Lading.
- XVII. City Election, with the Speeches of Sir William Calvert and Steph. Theod. Janssen, Esq;
- XVIII. Promotion of Flag Officers.
- XIX. Memorial of the Dutch Minister to the Diet of Ratibon.
- XX. POETRY: To Miss M—a B—sd—n at B—b Assembly; to Miss C—k at York; Wallis's Wall; Specimen of Moral Poetry; to the Memory of Capt. Grenville; the Fair Musician; Song by a young Lady; Song set to Musick, and sung by Mr. Lowe, &c.
- XXI. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER: Sessions at the Old Baily, Malefactors executed, &c. &c.
- XXII. Promotions, Marriages and Births, Deaths, Bankrupts.
- XXIII. Prices of Stocks for each Day, &c.
- XXIV. Monthly Bill of Mortality.
- XXV. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
- XXVI. Catalogue of Books.

With a MAP of the Island of CAPE BRETON, and a PLAN of MAESTRICHT, Curiously Engraved on COPPER.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

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 of whom may be had, compleat Sets from the Beginning to this Time, neatly Bound, or Stitch'd, of any single Month to compleat Sets.

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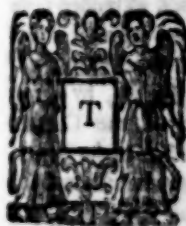


T H E ,

LONDON MAGAZINE.

J U L Y , 1747.

A DESCRIPTION of the MARQUISATE, TOWN, and FORTRESS of BERGEN-OP-ZOOM. (See p. 196.)



THE Name, *Bergen-op-Zoom*, signifies literally *the Hill upon the Zoom*; but it is not so easy a Matter to know what this *Zoom* is. Such as are satisfied with the first Answer given them,

will tell you, that there is a little River adjacent, which falls into the *Scheld*, that this River is the *Zoom*, so that *Bergen-op-Zoom* is like *Newcastle upon Tyne*, or *Kingston upon Hall*, which at first Sight is very plausible. Yet when we consider two Things, *viz.* that this River is rather a Canal, and that the Place had its Name before there was such Canal; to which it may be added, that the Canal really received its Name from the Town; we are quite at a Loss again. But not to carry the Reader into a Wood, and leave him there, we shall observe, that the Dutch Word *Zoom* signifies a Hem, or Seam, and metaphorically a Border, a Boundary, or March; and as this Place lies on the Frontiers between *Zealand* and *Brabant*, *Bergen-op-Zoom* may very properly signify *the Hill on the Borders*, and it is very likely that the Canal was drawn on the Confines of the two Provinces, and thence received its Name of *Zoom*.

The Marquisate of *Bergen-op-Zoom* had anciently only the Title of a Lordship, and was taken out of that of *Breda* in 1287. It extends in Length from North to South about 30 Miles, and its greatest Breadth from East to West is about 18. On the North it is bounded by *Holland's Diepe*, on the East partly by the Barony of *Breda*,

partly by the District of *Ryen*; on the South by *Sandwilt* and its Territory, and on the West by *Zealand*, from which it is parted by the East Branch of the *Scheld*, and by the River of *Eendracht*, the Jurisdiction of the Marquis extending to the Middle of both Rivers. The Marquisate is divided into four Quarters, East, West, North, and South. It may be consider'd as making a Part of the Territories of the Elector Palatine, who is in some Sort Sovereign of it, but holds it as a moving Fief of the Duchy of *Brabant*, and therefore does Homage for it to the Supreme Council of *Brabant*, which is held at the *Hague*. This, tho' it may appear strange to us, is not at all singular in that Part of the World, where such Kind of Tenures are very common; and even in Respect to this, as the Elector Palatine, in Quality of Marquis of *Bergen-op-Zoom*, holds of the Supreme Council of *Brabant*, so, on the other hand, there are about 30 lesser Fiefs which are held under the Marquis, and two of these, if I mistake not, belong to his Serene Highness, the Prince of *Orange and Nassau*, Stadtholder of the Union.

The Prerogatives of the Marquis are very great; all Kind of Justice is administered in his Name; no capital Sentence can be given without his Approbation, or executed without his Consent, and it is in his Power only to pardon. All Officers, judicial and civil, are in his Disposal; to him belong all Confiscations and Escheats. An Appeal lies in the Civil Causes which arise in any Part of the Marquisate to his Council of Fiefs, but an Appeal also lies from thence to the Council of *Brabant*, by Way of Revision. The Revenue which this Country yields to the Elector Palatine is very considerable, and is thought, upon a moderate Compu-

300 Description of Bergen-op-Zoom, and Maestricht. July

tation, to amount to between 80 and 90,000 Florins *per Annum*; but the Interest of the Mortgages made by his Predecessors, the Taxes and Salaries of Officers, run away with Two-thirds at least. The States-General, in Right of their superior Sovereignty, have a Garison in *Bergen-op-Zoom*, appoint a Governor, who commands in the Town and all the Forts round about it, but he has nothing to do with the Civil Jurisdiction at all. The States are also in Possession of all the Lands that, while the Popish Religion prevail'd here, belonged to Ecclesiasticks, and out of their Revenue they maintain the Protestant Clergy, who, tho' they have not large, enjoy sufficient Appointments to enable them to live suitable to their Character and Profession. Thus much for the Marquisate, and its Masters.

The Town of *Bergen-op-Zoom* is not very large, and very far from being so considerable as it was in Times past, when it enjoyed a very great Trade, had an Exchange, and a Hall or Staple for Cloth, a Quarter for the *English* Merchants, which is still called the *English Street*, and another publick Building for the Merchants of the *Hanse*. In its present Condition, that is, before the *French* came before it, it had a very fine and large Church, dedicated to *St. Gertrude*, all of hewn Stone, and esteemed to be a very magnificent Structure, about 20 good Streets, in which were about 1100 Houses, five Squares, in two of which were held three Markets in the Week, on *Tuesdays*, *Thursdays*, and *Saturdays*, a Fair of a Week, held on the third *Monday* after *Easter*, and a free Market, which lasts six Weeks, at the Autumn. As to the Number of the Inhabitants, they have been computed at about 7000, out of which were raised four Companies of Burghers, each commanded by a Captain and proper Officers. This Town declared early for the Confederates, and was one of the first that signed the Union of *Utrecht*, on which Score they formerly sent Deputies to the Assembly of the States, but left it off, as some of our Boroughs did sending Members to Parliament, to save Charges, and repented of their Oeconomy when too late. *Bergen-op-Zoom* was besieged in 1588 by the Prince of *Parma*, one of the best Generals of that Age, but the Inhabitants obliged him to retire. In 1622, it was besieged by Marquis *Spinola*, who was also obliged to rise from before it, with the Loss of upwards of 10,000 Men. It is said that *Leouis XIV.* had some Thoughts of besieging it in 1672, but upon mature Deliberation he laid that Design aside, so that hitherto the Inhabitants of *Bergen-op-Zoom* have boasted, that they never were reduced, and it is to be hoped they never will.

The States-General, however, considering the great Importance of this Place, caused it to be fortified in 1699 and 1700, by the famous *Goeboorn*, Engineer-General to the Republick, in such a Manner, that as it was esteemed his Master-Piece, so it has been hitherto considered as impregnable. On the Side of *Antwerp* there is a large Half-Moon, which joins a fortified Line, called *Kyk en de Pot*, strengthened by four good Redoubts, well furnished with Cannon. On the Side of the *Scheld* there are two Canals, one called the *Old*, the other the *New Harbour*, by which, at every Tide, Provisions and Supplies may be carried into the Town in Spite of the Besiegers. At the Entrance of the *Old Harbour*, there was a Fort called the *Noord Schants*, which is now ruined. The Entrance of the *New Harbour* is covered on the Right by a regular Fort of five Bastions, called *Zuyd Schants*, or *Water Schants*, which is so situated, as to defend both Entrances. On the Side of *Steenbergen*, there are the Forts of *Moermont*, *Pinsen*, and *Rover*, with a well fortified Line, which was raised in 1727; and which extended quite to the last-mentioned Fort, beyond which there is an Inundation that reaches to *Steenbergen*. They have also Sluices, by Means of which, a great Part of the Country round the Town may be laid under Water. On the East there is another Inundation formed by the Waters of the *Scheld*, and of the *Zoom*, which renders the Country on that Side marshy and inaccessible. The Body of the Place is defended by a Rampart, about a League in Circumference, flanked by ten Bastions, which are covered by five Horn-Works.

E We shall here add the following Account of
MAESTRICHT. (See p. 196.)

F MAESTRICHT, tho' not properly in *Brabant*, but in the Dutchy of *Limburg*, is commonly reckoned in that Division of the *Dutch Territories*. It stands upon the Western Bank of the *Maeße*, which has here a beautiful Stone Bridge over it, consisting of nine Arches, from whence the Town has its Name, signifying the Passage over the *Maeße*. On the Eastern Bank lies the *Wick*, which is a Suburb to the City. The Bishops of *Liege* and the Dukes of *Brabant* heretofore divided the Jurisdiction of this City between them; but it was finally in the Hands of the latter, and with that Duchy passed to the House of *Austria*, who enjoyed it till 1632, when it was taken by the *Hollanders*, who kept it by the Treaty of *Munster*. The *French* took it, after a sharp Siege, in 1673. The *Hollanders* endeavoured the Reduction of

of it in 1676, but without Success. They recovered it, however, by the 8th Article of the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, in 1678, and have kept it ever since. The private Houses here are generally covered with a black Slate, or *Ardoise*, but are otherwise not very beautiful. The Town-House is a very fair Structure, seated in one of the Piazzas, built of white Stone, and very well painted in the Inside. In another Piazza is a Fountain, a Row of Trees, and a great Church. This Town is very strong, tho' its Wall be old, the Out-works being very considerable. Towards the South-East lies a Hill, which rises gently and overlooks the Town: Under this Hill is one of the noblest Quarries of Stone in the World. To secure the Town from the Disadvantages it might receive from this Hill, there was formerly a Fort built upon it; but it was long ago slighted, and a Horn-work cut within Musket-shot of it, and the Bastion answering to it made very high to cover the Town. The *Wick*, on the other Side of the River, is very well fortified also, and rather stronger than *Mastricht*; into which the People may retire, if the Town should be taken by Storm. All about the *Wick* the Country is flat. There are here many Inhabitants, about 20 Monasteries, three Dutch Churches, one common to the *English* and *French*, and a handsome Glass-house. *Mastricht* is about four Miles in Circumference. The Stadthouse is built after the Model of *Amsterdam*. It stands 50 Miles E. of *Brussels*, and 14 N. of *Liege*. (See the annexed PLAN.)

From the LONDON GAZETTE extraordinary.

Whitehall, July 21, 1747.

Last Night arrived a Courier, dispatched from Turin to the Chevalier Ossorio, his Sardinian Majesty's Minister at this Court, with the following Account of a Signal Victory gained over the French near Exilles.

Turin, July 21, N. S.

THE Chevalier *Panessera*, Major of the Regiment of *Casal*, who arrived here Yesterday Morning, brought the News to the King, of the Victory over the French, which was gained the 19th Instant, by the *Piedmontese* and *Imperial* Troops, at the Intrenchments upon the Heights of *Exilles*. The Particulars whereof are as follows:

On the 19th Instant, at Two in the Morning, the Count *de Briqueras*, having had Advice that the Enemies were approaching the Heights of *Assete*, caused his Battalions to enter the Intrenchments, where they remained till Seven in the Morning; but as they suffered very much by the Cold, and the Enemy made no Motion to-

wards attacking us, they were brought back into the Camp. Some Hours after the Enemy began to move, which obliged our Battalions to return into the Intrenchments, which were immediately attacked by the French, to the Number of forty Battalions, in three Columns, with nine Pieces of Cannon, four Pounders, supported by a Reserve of eight other Battalions. Our Intrenchments were not yet furnished with Cannon, because it was necessary, in order to bring it up, to cut a Way out through the Rocks, and there had not been Time to finish it; whereas on the other Hand, the Enemy could bring up theirs, without Difficulty, by the Way which they came. The Attack was very brisk, and the French advanced, by Sap, quite up to the Foot of our Intrenchment, to beat it down, returning to the Charge four Times, but were constantly repulsed with Loss. The Fire lasted from Eleven in the Morning till the Evening, when the Enemy retreated towards *Sestriere*, pursued by some Companies of Grenadiers, who charged them Sword in Hand upon the Descent of the Mountain.

Of fourteen Battalions which we had with us, viz. ten *Piedmontese* and four *Austrian*, there were but eight of the former, and two of the latter, who could, by their Situation, have any Share in the Action.

Those who were engaged, distinguished themselves with extraordinary Valour, and the Count *de Briqueras* commends particularly the Generals *Alciat* and *Colloredo*, and the Brigadier Count *Martineago*. Our Loss amounts in all to 120 Men, amongst which there are two Captains of the Regiment of Guards, one Captain of the *Swiss* Regiment *Meyer*, two Lieutenants, one *Imperial*, and the other *Piedmontese*, of the Regiment of *Casal*, wounded; and a *Swiss* Captain killed.

The Enemy's Loss amounts to at least 5000 Men, amongst which the Lieutenant-General Chevalier *de Belleisle* killed, as likewise the Majors-General *Arnoud* and *de Larnage*. *M. de Bergard*, Brigadier, wounded and Prisoner.

It is reckoned that they have lost above 300 Officers, and we have taken six of their Colours. They left at *Sceau* 600 Wounded, who were not in a Condition to be carried off.

An *Austrian* Officer, who came in here this Morning in his Way to *Milan*, and was present at the Action, has confirmed the above Relation, and makes the Loss of the Enemy still greater. We have likewise from him the following particular Circumstance relating to the Chevalier *de Belleisle*, viz. That finding his principal Attack did not succeed, he put himself at the Head of

of the Troops, and having taken a Pair of Colours from one of their Officers, went forward himself to place it upon the Intrenchment, where he was wounded in the Arm by a Thrust of a Bayonet from one of our Grenadiers, and at the same Time received two Musket-Shots, one in the Head, and the other in the Body, which determined the Enemy to retreat.

We have learnt also this Morning, that the Enemy decamped the same Night, and moved off in two Columns, one towards *Oulz*, and the other behind the *Col de Seftrieres*, and that the Battalions, which were left at *Salibersfrand*, were retired likewise to *Oulz*.

It appears by some of the Colours taken, that there must have been *Spanish* Troops amongst the *French*.

Exilles, near which this Battle was fought, is the Key of the Valleys upon the River *Doria*, which runs by *Susa* and *Avigliana*, or *Veillane*, to *Turin*, the Capital of the King of *Sardinia's* Dominions. It was formerly subject to the *French* King, but taken by the Duke of *Savoy* in 1708, and confirm'd to him by the Treaty of *Utrecht*. By having Possession of this Place, the *French* took *Susa*, in 1690, and by holding *Pignerol* also, in the Valley of *Cluson*, they had two Ways open into the Heart of *Piedmont*, out of *Dauphiny*, and kept the House of *Savoy* in continual Awe.

The great Consequence of being Master of these Passes, to his *Sardinian* Majesty, is therefore evident; as is, of Course, the Importance of this Victory: For Marshal *Belleisle* having formed a Project to invade him from the County of *Nice*, by the Valley of *Stura*, at the same Time that his Brother made this Irruption from *Dauphiny*, it is easy to see what Difficulties our brave and faithful Ally would have been exposed to, if this double Scheme had succeeded.— But now, in all Probability, the Blow given to the *Chevalier* will cause the Marshal to retire, if possible, without fighting, and remove the Seat of War once more out of *Italy*.

The *Chevalier de Belleisle's* particular Loss is very considerable to the *French* King, as he was esteemed one of the greatest Engineers of his Age, and the Soul that animated all the Councils and Actions of the enterprizing Marshal his Brother.

Mr. *Thomas Rowel*, the Messenger who brought the News of this Victory, was attack'd, at Night, between *Ilford* and *Stratford*, by two Highwaymen, who robb'd him of his Watch and about 70*l.* in *Ducats*, *Moidores*, &c. and soon after put up at the *Bull Inn* in *Whitabapal*, where the

Post-Chaise came with the Messenger: The Boy who drove the Chaise, upon going into the Stable, knew the Horses, and call'd to the People of the House, which being overheard by one of the Highwaymen, he immediately ran out of the Inn-Yard and got clear off; but the other was seiz'd and carry'd to the Compter, and being next Day examin'd by the Lord Mayor, was by him committed to *Newgate*.

The following brave Action in America deserves to be recorded.

BOSTON, April 30.

A LETTER from Capt. PHINEAS STEVENS, Commander of the Fort at N. 4. 40 Miles above Northfield, dated April 7, 1747.

OUR Dogs being very much disturbed, which gave us Reason to think, that the Enemy were about, occasioned us not to open the Gate at the usual Time; but one of our Men being desirous to know the Certainty, ventured out privately to set on the Dogs, about Nine o'Clock in the Morning, and went about 20 Rods from the Port, firing off his Gun, and saying *Chaboy* to the Dogs. On which the Enemy, being within a few Rods, immediately arose from behind a Log and fired, but thro' the Goodness of God the Man got into the Fort with only a slight Wound: The Enemy then being discovered, immediately arose from all their Ambushments, and attack'd us on all Sides; the Wind being very high, and every Thing exceeding dry, they set Fire to all the old Fences, and also to a Log-house at about 40 Rods Distance from the Fort to the Windward, so that within a few Minutes we were entirely surrounded with Fire: All which was performed with the most hideous Shouting and Firing from all Quarters, which they continued in a very terrible Manner until the next Day at Eleven o'Clock at Night, without Intermission, during which Time we had no Opportunity either to eat or sleep: But notwithstanding all their Shoutings and Threatnings, our Men seemed not to be in the least daunted, but fought with great Resolution; which doubtless gave the Enemy Reason to think we had determined to stand it out to the last Degree. The Enemy had provided themselves with a Sort of Fortification, which they had determined to push before them, and so bring Fuel to the Side of the Fort in order to burn it down, but instead of performing what they threatned, and seemed to be immediately going to undertake, they called to us, and demanded a Cessation of Arms until Sun-rise the next Morning which

(which was granted) at which Time they said they would come to a Parley. Accordingly the *French General Debelina* came, with about fifty or sixty of his Men with a Flag of Truce, and stuck it down within about 20 Rods of the Fort, in plain Sight of the same, and said, 'If we would send three Men to him, he would send as many to us;' to which we complied. The General sent in a *French Lieutenant* with a *French Soldier* and an *Indian*. Upon our Mens going to the Monsieur, he made the following Proposal, *viz.* 'That in Case we would immediately resign up the Fort, we should all have our Lives, and Liberty to put on all the Cloaths we had, and also take a sufficient Quantity of Provisions to carry us to *Montreal*, and bind up Provisions and Blankets, lay down our Arms, and march out of the Fort.' Upon our Mens returning he desired, 'That the Captain of the Fort would meet him half Way, and give an Answer to the above Proposal,' which I did; and upon my meeting the Monsieur, he did not wait for me to give an Answer, but went on in the following Manner, *viz.* 'That what he had promised he was ready to perform, but upon our Refusal, he would immediately set the Fort on Fire, or run over the Top; for he had 700 Men with him, and if we made any farther Resistance, and should happen to kill one *Indian*, we might expect to be all put to the Sword: The Fort, said he, I am resolved to have or die; now do what you please, for I am as easy to have you fight as to give it up.' I told the General, 'That in Case of Extremity his Proposal would do, but inasmuch as I was sent here by my Master the Captain-General to defend this Fort, it would not be consistent with my Orders to give it up, unless I was better satisfied that he was able to perform what he threatned;' and furthermore I told him, 'That it was but poor Encouragement to resign into the Hands of an Enemy, that upon one of them being killed, would put all to the Sword, when it was very probable we had killed some of them already.' Well, said he, go into the Fort, and see whether your Men dare fight any more or not, and give an Answer quick, for my Men want to be fighting.' Whereupon I came into the Fort, and called the Men all together, and informed them what the General had said; and then put it to the Vote which they chose, either to fight or resign; and they voted to a Man to stand it out, as long as they had Life; upon this I return'd the Answer, 'That we were determined to stand it out;' upon which they gave a Shout and then fired, and so continued firing and shouting, until

Day-light next Morning, (it being now about Noon) when they called to us, and said, *Good Morning*, and desired a Cessation of Arms for two Hours, that they might come to a Parley, which was granted. The General did not come himself, but sent two *Indians*, who came within about eight Rods of the Fort, and stuck down their Flag, and desired that I would send out two Men to them, which I did; and the *Indians* made the following Proposal, *viz.* 'That in Case I would sell them Provision, they would leave us, and not fight any more; and desired my Answer,' which was, 'That selling them Provision for Money was contrary to the Law of the Nation; but if they would send in a Captive for every five Bushels of Corn, I would supply them.' Upon the *Indians* returning the General this Answer, four or five Guns were fired against the Fort, and then they withdrew, as we suppose, for we heard no more of them.

In all this Time we had scarce Opportunity to eat or sleep; the Cessation of Arms gave us no great Matter of Rest; for we suspected they did it to obtain an Advantage against us: I believe Men were never known to hold out with better Resolution; for they did not seem to desire to sit or lie still one Minute.—There were but 30 Men in the Fort, and altho' we had some Thousands of Guns fired at us, there were but two Men slightly wounded, *viz.* *John Brown, jun.* and *Joseph Ealy*.

By the above Account you may form some Idea of the distressed Circumstances we were under, to have such an Army of starved Creatures around us, whose Necessity obliged them to be the more earnest. They seem'd every Minute as tho' they were going to swallow us up, using all the threatning Language they possibly could invent, with shouting and firing as if the Heavens and Earth were coming together; but notwithstanding all this our Courage held out to the last.

A very beautiful Silver-hilted Sword has been purchased by Order, and at the Expence of the Hon. Commodore Knowles, to be presented to Capt. Stevens, for his Bravery in the Defence of the Fort above-mention'd.

Some Observations on a Sort of LIBELLA or EPHEMERON, by Mr. PETER COLLINSON, F. R. S.

AS I walk'd by the River's Side at *Winchester*, I was told, that now was the Time of Year that the *May Fly*, a Species of *Libella*, came up out of the Waters, and were seen for a few Days, and then disappeared.

May 26, 1744, I was first shewn it by the Name of *May Fly*, on account of its annual Appearance in that Month. It lies all the Year (but a few Days) in the Bottom or Sides of the River, near the Likeness of the Nymph of the small common *Libella's*; but when it is mature, it rises up to the Surface of the Water, and splits open its Case; then, with great Agility, up springs the new Animal, with a slender Body, with 4 blackish-vein'd, transparent, shining Wings, with 4 black Spots in the upper Wings; the under Wings much smaller than the upper ones; with 3 long Hairs in its Tail.

The Husks or *Exuviae* that it leaves behind float innumerable on the Water. It seems to me a Species of *Ephemeron*; and I imagined it was the same Insect described by *Goedart* and *Swammerdam*; but a few Days convinced me otherwise, for I soon found these had a longer Duration than theirs.

The next Business (after this Creature is disengaged from the Water) is flying about to find a proper Place to fix on (as Trees, Bushes, &c.) to wait for its approaching Change, which is effected in 2 or 3 Days.

The first Hint I received of this wonderful Operation was seeing their *Exuviae* hanging on a Hedge. I then collected a great many, and put in Boxes; and, by strictly observing them, I could tell when they were ready to put off their old Cloaths, tho' but so lately put on.

I had the Pleasure to shew my Friends one that I held on my Finger all the while it performed this great Work: It was surprising to see how easily the back Part of the Fly split open, and produced the new Birth, which I could not perceive partakes of any Thing from its Parent, but leaves Head, Body, Wings, Legs, and even its three-hair'd Tail behind, or the Cases of them. After it has repos'd itself a-while, it flies with great Briskness to seek its Mate.

In the new Fly a remarkable Difference is seen in their Sexes, which I did not so easily perceive in their first State, being then, Male and Female, much of a Size; but now the Male was much the smallest, and the Hairs in their Tail much the longest.

I was very careful to see if I could find them ingendring: But all that I could discover was, that the Males separated, and kept under Cover of the Trees, remote from the River. Hither the Females resorted, and mix'd with them in their Flight (great Numbers together) with a very brisk Motion of darting or striking at one another when they met, with great Vigour, like as House-Flies will do in a

sunny Room. This they continued to do for many Hours, and this seem'd to me their Way of Coition; which must be quick and soon performed, as they are of so short Duration.

When the Females were impregnated, they soon left the Company of the Males, and sought the Rivers, and kept constantly playing up and down on the Waters. It was very plainly seen, every Time they darted down, they ejected a Cluster of Eggs, which seem'd a pale bluish Speck, like a small Drop of Milk, as they were sinking to the Bottom of the River; and then, by the Elasticity of their Tails, they spring up again, and then dart down again. Thus they continue, until they have exhausted their Stock of Eggs, and spent their Strength, being so weak that they can rise no more, but fall a Prey to the Fish.

But by much the greatest Numbers perish on the Waters, which are covered with them. This is the End of the Females; but the Males never resort to the River that I could perceive; but, after they have done their Office, drop down, languish, and die, under the Trees and Bushes.

I observ'd this Species of the *Libella* abounded most with Females; which was very necessary, considering the many Enemies they have in their short Appearance; for both Birds and Fish are very fond of them, and, no doubt, under the Water they are a Food for small aquatick Insects.

What is further remarkable in this surprising Creature is, that, in a Life of three or four Days, it eats nothing, seems to have no Apparatus for that Purpose, but brings up with it out of the Water sufficient Support to enable it to shed its Skin, and perform the principal Ends of Life with great Vivacity.

They appear at Six o'Clock in the Evening. On the 26th of May I perceiv'd a few; but the 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th, it was a Sight very surprising and entertaining, to see the Rivers teeming with innumerable pretty nimble flying Animals, and almost every Thing near covered with them; when I look'd up, the Air was full of them, as high as I could discern; and seem'd so thick, and always in Motion, as when one looks up and sees the Snow coming down: And yet this wonderful Appearance, in three or four Days after the last of May totally disappeared.

The Character of a late deceased Baron is too long to be inserted. The younger Pliny's Letter concerning his Uncle's being suffocated in an Eruption of Mount Vesuvius, in our next.

* * In our MAGAZINE for AUGUST, we shall give a COMPLETE List of the NEW PARLIAMENT, judging it much better to defer it till then, as the Writs are not returnable till the 13th of that Month; and consequently any List before that Time must be very IMPERFECT.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

AS the Importance of the Island of *Cape Breton* has of late begun again to be controverted, and as nothing can contribute more to the clearing up of this Controversy, than the Opinion our Enemies have of that Island, I hope you will give a Place in your *Magazine* to what follows. It is the Substance of a Memorial sent to the Court of *France* in the Year 1708, by the Messrs. *Raudot*, translated from the History of *New France*, lately published at *Paris*, which Memorial had such an Effect upon the *French* Court, that tho' they could not prosecute the Advice therein given, during the heavy War they were then engaged in, yet at the Treaty of *Utrecht* they readily agreed to give up both *Newfoundland* and *Acadia*, on Condition of having the Island of *Cape Breton* secured to them; and ever since that Time they took particular Care, and were at a great Expence to fortify themselves in that Island.

These two Gentlemen, the Messrs. *Raudot*, Father and Son, were appointed Intendants of *Canada* in the Year 1705, and they soon perceived the great Advantage their native Country might reap from its Possessions upon the River *St. Laurence*, if the Navigation and Commerce betwixt the two could be rendered safe and easy. To this End, they saw that nothing could contribute more than a good and firm Settlement upon the Island of *Cape Breton*, and therefore they transmitted a Memorial to their Court, which was in Substance thus.

The two Intendants begin with observing, that the principal, and almost only View of the Colony in *Canada*, had been the Trade of *Skins* and *Furs*, especially the *Beaver*; but that they ought to have considered, that in Time, one of these two Consequences would certainly happen, either that the *Beaver* would be exhausted, or that it would become too cheap; and that in either of these Cases, it would not be sufficient for supporting a Colony of such Importance: That in Effect, the Trade had already fallen under the last of these two Inconveniences, being ruined by the Plenty of *Beaver* brought to Market; but that this Event was not regarded by the first private Adventurers, whose only Design was to make themselves rich in a short Time, and who gave themselves no Trouble about what might become of *New France*, after they had drawn from it what was sufficient for enabling them to live at their Ease in the Old.

They then observe, that this Trade in *Beaver* had never subsisted but a very small Number of Inhabitants; that the Consumption of this Commodity could never become so great as to support and enrich a whole Colony; and that if they were sure of such a Consumption, they could not avoid the Inconvenience they have fallen into, but by falling into the other: That for want of considering these Things, the Inhabitants of *New France* had attached themselves almost solely to this Trade, as if they had been certain that *Beavers* would increase as fast as the *Codfish* do in the Seas, and that the Vent of the Skins of *Beavers* would be equal to that of Fish: They therefore made it their principal Business to traverse the Woods and Lakes, in Search of these Skins; and these long and frequent Courses had accustomed them to a Life of Idleness, which they could not easily quit, tho' they then found, that by the low Price *Beaver* had fallen to, their traversing these Woods and Lakes produced little or nothing. The *English*, says the Memorial, have held a very different Conduct. Without amusing themselves with running so far from home, they have employed themselves in cultivating their Lands, in establishing Manufactures and Glass-works: They have opened Iron Mines, they have built Ships, and have never considered the Trade in *Skins* and *Furs*, but as a Branch of no great Importance.

Necessity, 'tis true, at last opened the Eyes of the People of *Canada*: They found themselves obliged to cultivate Hemp and Flax, to make Cloth, and a coarse Sort of Drugget of the Wool of their former Garments, mixed with Thread; but their long Habit of Idleness prevented its being in their Power to free themselves entirely from their Misery. They have all, indeed, Corn and Cattle sufficient for their Subsistence, but many have not wherewithal to cover themselves, being forced to pass the whole Winter, which is very long and very severe, covered only with some Goat Skins.

Yet nevertheless, says the Memorial, the King expends every Year 100,000 *Crowns* in supporting this Colony; their *Skins* and *Furs* fetch about 280,000 *Livres*; their Oils and other small Wares, fetch about 20,000 *Livres*; the Pensions paid by the King out of the Royal Treasury to particular Persons, and the Revenues which the Bishop and other Seminaries have in *France*, amount to 50,000: So that the whole People of *New France* have but 650,000 *Livres* a Year for their Support, and for carrying on their Commerce; and it is evident, that this Sum cannot be sufficient for supporting a Colony of 20 or 25,000 Souls, and for furnishing them with what they are obliged to have from *France*.

July, 1747

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The Affairs of the Colony, they say, were formerly in a much better Situation; the King gave a great deal more yearly for its Support; it sent to *France* yearly a *Million's* Worth of *Beaver*, and it was not so well peopled; but it has always had more from *France*, than it was in a Condition to pay for, which made it lose its Credit among the Merchants, who now refuse to send any Effects to the Merchants in *Canada*, without Bills of Exchange, or good Security. From hence, and from the low Price to which *Beaver* has fallen, it has become necessary to transmit to *France* the whole Money of *Canada*, for the Purchase of what they wanted from thence; so that at one Time there was not, perhaps, in coined Money, a *thousand* *Crowns* in the Country. They supply'd this Want with Money made of Cards. We shall not here, say they, repeat what we have said in our Journal of that Money, of its Advantages, its Inconveniencies, and the Reasons there were for suppressing it.

After giving thus an Account of the Affairs of *Canada*, the Intendants proceed to explain the Methods they had thought of for rendering it a flourishing Colony, and say, that this Colony might be enriched by the Commodities of its own Produce; these are, say they, Salt Provisions, Masts, Boards, Planks, Timber for building, Cordage, Pitch and Tar, Oil of Whales, of Sea Calf and Sea Hogs, Codfish, Hemp and Flax; to which may be added, Iron and Copper. The only Business is to find a Vent for all these Commodities, and to render cheaper the daily Wages of Labourers.

As to this last Article, the Difficulty proceeds from the Laziness of the Inhabitants, and the high Price of *French* Commodities. At a Time even when there is but little Work, a Labourer must have 25*d.* a Day, otherwise he cannot live by his Labour. On the other hand, all Sorts of Merchandize sell in *Canada* at double the Price they sell for in *France*. This seems exorbitant, but if we reckon the Insurance, which in Time of War rises to 25 *per Cent.* the Expence of Commission; the Freight, which is sometimes at 40 *Crowns per Ton*; the Advance of Money; the Interest that must be paid to the Factor, and that becomes very heavy when the Bills of Exchange are not duly honoured, which often happens; and the *Paris* Exchange, we shall find, that the Merchant is no great Gainer; and in Effect, there is not a rich Merchant in the Country.

To raise the Colony of *Canada*, the Question therefore is, how to have the whole

People there employed, every one according to his Talent, and to put it in every Man's Power to subsist himself, by lowering the Price of Merchandize. This, we think, may be accomplished, by furnishing them with a Place where they may conveniently, and at a small Charge, carry their Produce, and purchase those *French* Commodities they want to carry home. By this Means they would gain a Part of the Freight both outward and inward, and such of them as now live in Idleness, or in traversing the Woods, would then employ themselves in Navigation.

But, say the two Intendants, would not this be prejudicial to *France*, by depriving her of Part of the Profit made by exporting her Commodities? They answer, no; because the Freight gained by the Inhabitants of *Canada* will be presently restored to *France*, by the Consumption of a larger Quantity of her Merchandize. For Example, those who at present are no Way employed, and cloath themselves with *Goat Skins*, will, as soon as they find Employment, be able to cloath themselves with *French* Stuffs. For carrying this Design into Execution, say they, no Place can be found more convenient than the Island of *Cape Breton*.

If that Island should draw from *Canada*, a Part of what it is now furnished with from *France*, let it not be said, that this would be so much lost to the Trade of the Kingdom; for, in the first Place, the Answer made to the last Objection, is likewise an Answer to this, because the Profit made in this Commerce by *Canada*, will always at last center in *France*, it being impossible for the former to make Shift without the latter. *Canada* will, therefore, draw a greater Quantity of Goods from *France*, and will pay for these Goods with the Money received for the Goods sold at *Cape Breton*. In the second Place, it would no Way hurt *France* to have less of her Corn and other Necessaries of Life exported, because the cheaper such Necessaries are, the more Workmen she will have for her Manufactures.

That Island, continues the Memorial, seems by Nature designed as a Repository between *Old* and *New France*. To the former it may furnish of its own Produce, Codfish, Oil, Sea-Coal, Lime, Building Timber, &c. And to the latter it may furnish all Sorts of *French* Merchandize at a much easier Rate. The Island will from hence draw a Part of its Subsistence, and it will save to *Canada* a considerable Part of the Freight of such Merchandize; besides, that the Navigation from *Quebeck* to *Cape Breton*, will make expert Sailors of Men who are at present useless or a Burden to the Colony.

Another considerable Advantage which will accrue to *Canada* by a Settlement in this

this Island, is, that the People of *Canada* may then send small Vessels to the Mouth of that River to fish for Cod, and for all Sorts of Fish that furnish Oil. These Vessels may be sure of a Sale for their Cargoes at *Cape Breton*, and there reload with *French Goods*; or, a Ship may be sent thither from *Quebeck*, loaded with the Produce of that Country; she may there take in Salt for the Fishing in the Gulph, and when she has got her Lading, she may return and sell her Fish at *Cape Breton*; and then, with the Produce of these two Voyages, she may purchase *French Goods* for the *Canada Market*.

Upon this it is proper to observe, say they, that what has hitherto prevented the People of *Canada* from going to fish in the Gulph, and at the Mouth of the River *St. Laurence*, is, that they were obliged to carry their Fish to *Quebeck*, where, considering the Length of the Voyage, they could not get so much by the Sale as was sufficient to pay Freight and Seamen's Wages; and that even when they were so lucky as to get some Profit by the Voyage, which rarely happened, that Profit was not considerable enough for engaging those of the Colony to continue the Trade.

The two Colonies being thus helpful to each other, and the Merchants of both growing rich by carrying on a continual Commerce, they may then associate for prosecuting Undertakings that will be equally advantageous to both, and, consequently, to the whole Kingdom, such as that of opening the Iron Mines, which are in such Abundance in the Neighbourhood of the *Three Rivers*; for in that Case the Iron Mines, and the Woods in *France*, may be preserved, or, at least, we shall no longer be obliged to import Iron from *Sweden* and *Biscay*.

Moreover, the Ships that sail from *France* to *Canada*, always run a great Risk in their Return, unless they begin their Voyage in the Spring, whereas the little *Quebeck Vessels* can run no Risk in sailing to *Cape Breton*, because they can always choose their Season, and may be provided with skilful Pilots. What can hinder them from making even two Voyages in a Year? And by these Means the Ships of *France* will be saved the Trouble of sailing up the River *St. Laurence*, which well shorten their Voyage by one Half.

Nay, farther, the proposed Settlement will be useful to the Kingdom, not only by augmenting the Consumption of *French Merchandize* in *Canada*, but by furnishing us with a Conveniency for smuggling our Wines, Brandies, Cloths, Rubans, Taffetas, &c. into the *English Colonies*. This Commerce may become very considerable, be-

cause the *English* will furnish themselves at *Cape Breton*, and in *Canada*, with all those Goods, not only for the Continent of *America*, were their Colonies are extremely populous, but also for their Islands, and for those of the *Dutch*, with which they have a free Trade. By this Means we shall draw a great deal of Money from all these Colonies, tho' the Importation of our Goods should not be openly allowed.

In fine, nothing can contribute more than this Settlement towards encouraging the Merchants in *France* to engage in the Cod-fishing Trade, because as *Canada* will be furnished with *French Merchandize* from the Island of *Cape Breton*, the Ships which may come there from *France*, to carry on this Fishery, will load half with Salt, and half with *French Goods*; so that they will have a double Advantage, whereas at present the *French Ships* employed in Cod-fishing, load outwards with Salt only. Let us add, that the Increase of our Fishery may put *France* into a Condition of furnishing *Spain* and the *Levant* with Fish, which will bring a great deal of Money into the Kingdom.

The Whale Fishery, which abounds in the Gulph, towards the Coast of *Labrador*, and in the River of *St. Laurence*, as far as *Tadoussac*, may likewise be one of the most certain Advantages of this Settlement. The Ships which go upon this Fishery, may load in *France* with Goods which they may sell at *Cape Breton*, or consign there in the Hands of their Owners Correspondents. At that Place they may take in Casks, and go upon the Fishery, which in those Seas is the more convenient, as it may be carried on during the Summer, and not in Winter, as in the North of *Europe*, where the fishing Vessels must be in the Middle of the Ice, under which it often happens, that the Whales are lost after they are harpooned. By this Means the fishing Vessels will have a Profit upon the Goods they carry to *Cape Breton*, as well as by the Fishery; and this double Profit will be made in less Time, and with less Risk, than that which is made in the North by the Whale Oil alone; and thus the Money carried to *Holland*, for such Sort of Merchandizes, will remain in *France*.

We have already observed, say they, that the Island of *Cape Breton* may furnish of its proper Growth, a great many Masts, and a deal of Building Timber: Likewise, it is conveniently situated for bringing such Goods from *Canada*, which will reciprocally augment the Commerce between these two Colonies, and furnish the Kingdom with a great Facility of building Ships. We may have all such Sorts of Timber at the Island of *Cape Breton*, without being obliged

to purchase them from Foreigners; and those of that Island may furnish the *Antille* Islands with Masts and Deals, which will considerably lessen the Price of that Sort of Timber. Nay, what should prevent their carrying on the Trade of Ship-building at *Cape Breton*, since they may easily have from *Canada* every Thing necessary for that Purpose? The Expence of Building will be much less there than it is in *France*; so that we may be able to sell Ships even to those Foreigners of whom we are now obliged to buy them.

In short, there is no Harbour more commodious, no Retreat more secure than *Cape Breton*, for all Ships coming from any Part whatever of *America*; in case of their being pursued by Enemies, overtaken by a Tempest, or in Want of Wood, Water, or Provisions. Besides, in Time of War, this Island will be a Mine, that may blow up the Trade of *New England*; and if there were a sufficient Force there, which it is easy to have, we might then make ourselves Masters of the whole Cod-Fishery upon that Coast, by means of a small Number of Frigates, which would be always at hand and ready to sail from the Harbours of that Island, and to return again when Occasion required.

After having thus explained the Advantages of the new Settlement they had projected, the two Intendants applied themselves next to proposing the most easy Methods for establishing it, and to remove the Difficulties that might be made. They began with remarking, that it was not at all proper to trust the Conduct of this Enterprize to a Company, because the governing Spirit in all Companies was, to get a great deal in a little Time; to abandon, or to leave in a languishing Condition those Projects that did not soon turn to a great Account; to give themselves very little Trouble about erecting a Settlement upon a solid Foundation; and to shew no Regard to the private Advantage of the Planters, which ought to be principally considered, if we have a Mind to engage People to fix themselves in a new Colony.

They agreed nevertheless, that the Settlement of *Cape Breton* could not be carried into Execution without a great Expence: But they pretended, that in three Years it would be easy to put that Island in a Condition of supporting itself, and of becoming in a short Time a Settlement of great Consequence, without being any Charge upon the King, on Condition only that he would make some Advances, of which he might be assured, that his Treasury would be reimbursed. The Advances they demanded, and the Means of Reimbursement they proposed, were as follows;

1. In Time of Peace, said they, the King has no Occasion for a great Number of his Ships: They rot in the Harbours, and are preserved by being at Sea; it is therefore for the Good of the Service, to find Occasions for their being employed. Thus the King will lose nothing by lending some of his Ships for transporting Things necessary for the Settlement in Question. The Goods which they may bring home from thence, even the first Year, will at least answer the Expence of the Seamen's Wages and Provisions; for by taking proper Measures before-hand, these Ships may find quite ready for Shipping a Lading of Sea-Coal, Lime, Masts, Yards, Spars, and other Timber, which cost nothing but the Labour of Cutting and Cleaning. To these may be added, the two following Years, Boards, Planks, Oils, Dry-Fish, and other Goods, which the Planters will give in Payment of what had been advanced them towards their Settlement, and which may be considered as ready Money, since otherwise we must have bought these Things of Foreigners, and paid for them in Gold or Silver. Besides, the Increase of the Cod-Fishing will increase the King's Duties upon that Sort of Import.

2. They said, that four compleat Companies would be sufficient for the first Year, but that it would be necessary to have a particular Regard to the Choice of the Soldiers. All of them ought to be of some useful Trade, such as Masons, Carpenters, Smiths, Fellers of Wood, and above all Labourers; therefore, it would be proper to chuse such as were young, vigorous, and good Workmen; which Choice it would not be difficult to make at the End of the War. It would even be proper to raise the first Companies in *Canada*, where might be found Men already formed for a new Settlement, and capable of instructing those that came from *France*. But above all, it appeared to be indispensably necessary, that the Governor of the new Colony should have a Power to grant to every Soldier that desired it, his Discharge and a Permission to marry: In the Quality of Planters, they will be more hearty in the Defence of the Country, than in that of Soldiers. The Companies will thus become a Nursery of Planters, and it will not be difficult to recruit annually the Companies, in order to keep them compleat.

3. The two Intendants considered the Transportation of People, the Necessity of furnishing the Colony with Provisions for the first two Years, the Ammunition and Goods it would be necessary to send, the Fortifications it would be necessary to make, the ready Money at first requisite to be advanced,

vanced, the annual Charge, the Quitrents, the Duties of Import and Export, &c. all which they exactly, methodically, and intelligently explained at full Length; and evidently proved, that the King would risk nothing in making the Advances for this Settlement, that the Advance would not be so considerable as was imagin'd, and that his Majesty would be reimburs'd in three Years Time. They differ'd, however, as to the Method of beginning to establish this Settlement: The Father was for doing it all at once; whereas, the Son was of Opinion, it might be done by Degrees; and that they should begin with sending Troops thither, who might cause the Fishery to be undertaken, and that they should then send Servants and Seamen, some of whom would remain and become Planters.

This is the Substance of the Memorial, as extracted by the Historian I have mentioned; and from this Memorial it is easy to judge, of how great Importance it is to this Nation, to preserve the Possession we have acquired, especially if the *French* should be left in the Possession of *Canada* by the next Treaty of Peace. From this Memorial the *French* Court were so fully convinced of the Importance of the Island of *Cape Breton*, that as soon as the War was ended, and the Island secured to them by the Treaty of *Utrecht*, they began to provide for the settling and fortifying this Island; and to inflame the Zeal of their People in its Defence, they gave it the Name of *The Royal Island*; but luckily for us, they followed the Advice of the younger *Raudot*, in resolving to settle and fortify it by Degrees; for otherwise, we should have found much greater Difficulty in recovering the Possession of this Island, which, from its Name, appears to have belonged formerly to us.

As there are several excellent natural Harbours in this Island, the first Dispute at the *French* Court was, which to chuse for their first and chief Settlement, whether that called *English Harbour*, now *Louisbourg*, or *St. Anne's*, now called *Port Dauphin*; and at last it was determined in Favour of *English Harbour*: But it is to be hoped, that neither will be neglected by us, nor any other of the Harbours in that Island; for tho' the Lands be in many Places barren, and the Climate not very inviting, the Seas round it are so fruitful, it will be well worth our While to give a publick Encouragement to all those who go to settle there, and after they are once well settled, they may support and even enrich themselves by the Fishery. But our chief Advantage will consist in depriving the *French* of this Settlement, which is of such Consequence to them for protecting their Colony of *Canada*

in Time of War, and for improving it in Time of Peace. I am, &c.

A LETTER lately received from a Gentleman who was in the Engagement in *NOVA SCOTIA*, which we promised in our last, p. 292. It is dated from *Annapolis Royal*, Feb. 10.

AFTER the Disaster that befel *D'Anville's* Squadron last Year, the *French* Troops that had been collected from *Canada*, *St. John's*, and such of the Inhabitants of *Nova Scotia*, as had revolted and joined them, with about 200 *Indians*, retreated from the Siege of *Annapolis-Royal* to *Minas*.

This being the Place of their general Rendezvous, is very commodious for their Purpose, as it is in the Center of all the Settlements in the Province, is very populous and fruitful, containing about 1000 Families, and has always afforded a very large Supply of Provisions to the *French* at *Louisbourg*, before its Reduction, and since the Commencement of the War, has seldom been without a Body of armed *French* and *Indians*, who have been always plentifully subsisted by the Inhabitants: There being no *English* Garison within 30 Leagues of it, the Enemy have always commanded the Country to our great Prejudice, free from any Apprehensions of Danger, the Navigation of its River being too hazardous to admit Ships of Force very near the Town, by Reason of the Tide's ebbing near 60 Feet perpendicular in most of its Branches; and the Communication by Land to *Annapolis-Royal* is so difficult, as to make it impracticable to march a Number of Forces there without the Enemies getting timely Intelligence for their Retreat. In this Place of Security they remained after their Disappointment, in Hopes of succeeding better in their Attempts another Year.

While they were in this Situation, it was determined at *Boston* to detach 1500 Men, Part of the Forces raised for the Expedition against *Canada*, with Orders to dispossess them of the Country, to seize on their Magazines, and thereby to prevent their carrying any new Projects into Execution, till some more effectual Measures could be taken to awe the Inhabitants, and to secure the Province to his Majesty's Obedience.

It was late in the Year when this Resolution was formed, and we could not embark till *November*, when you are sensible the Weather growing very cold, the Rivers begin to freeze over, the Season is tempestuous, and the Strength of the Tides in the *Bay of Fundy*, renders an Enterprize of this Kind very difficult; notwithstanding we arrived safe at *Annapolis-Royal* with about 600 Men; 3

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Transports from *Rhode Island* were stranded on their Passage, Capt. *Perkins* and Company were shipwrecked, one of the *New Hampshire* Vessels put back to *New England*, and another returned here, after meeting with so much Ice as to hinder her proceeding up the Bay; besides, several other Vessels with Stores, Provisions, &c. were froze up here, before a fair Wind presented for their Departure; so that we were able to muster 500 only at the *Grand Prié* in December, after one of the most fatiguing Marches that can be conceived, being obliged to travel 50 Miles up to the Knees in Mud and Water, with our Arms and 14 Days Provisions on our Backs, fording near 20 Rivers and Creeks before we recovered the Town.

Here we found the Enemy had retreated, some Time before our Arrival, to *Chignetto*, a large Town at the Bottom of the Bay, from whence there is a short and easy Communication with the *French* on the Island of *St. John*. Having quartered our Men in the compactest Part of the Town, by removing the Inhabitants to the adjacent Villages, our small Stock of Provisions being soon like to be expended, and the Weather too severe to admit of any Relief from *Annapolis*, we had Recourse to the Inhabitants for a daily Supply; by this Means our Distress being known to them, they lost no Time in apprizing the *French* and *Indians* at *Chignetto* and *St. John's* Island of our Situation.

As this Country is full of Rivers and Creeks, which were all froze over, and rendered passable, the Enemy, to the Number of 700, made a forced March of three Weeks from *Chignetto*, encouraged by the Information they had received, and unhappily for us, arrived in a Storm of Snow that had continued about 30 Hours, and covered the Ground about four Feet deep. At this Juncture, by the Guidance of some of the Inhabitants, at Two o'Clock in the Morning, Jan. 31, they made their Attack, by surrounding all the Officers Quarters, killed the Centinels, and rushing into the Houses, surprized us in our Beds, and before we had Time to put ourselves in a Posture of Defence, killed and wounded above 60 Men; however, we soon began to make a Resistance, repulsed them at several Houses, and continued fighting till Day-light, when being able to distinguish our Men from the Enemy, we made a resolute Sally from our several Quarters, and forced our Way to the Main-guard, almost buried in Snow, altho' we had been obliged to quarter our Men for near two Miles thro' the Town.

As the Stone-House, we had assembled our whole Force in, amounting to 350, was very small, and impossible to serve us long as a Place of Defence, we made an

Attempt to regain our Vessels, with the small Remains of our Stores, which the Enemy had possessed themselves of; but the Want of Snow-Shoes convinced us it was impracticable, as we were soon plunged in the Snow, and our Arms rendered useless; the Enemy being provided with them, had all the Advantage over us, as if they had fought on firm Ground.

About 12 o'Clock they sent in a Flag of Truce, requesting a Surgeon to dress Capt. *Howe's* Wounds, which were very dangerous, and proposed a Cessation of Arms till his Return, to which we agreed; and afterwards to a Cessation till 9 next Morning. In the mean Time, finding our Powder and Ball reduced to 8 Charges a Man, our Bread sufficient for a Day only, destitute of Fuel, and nigh 50 of our Number sick or wounded, we capitulated on the following Terms, viz.

To march out with Drums beating, Colours flying, with all our Arms, Accoutrements, Cloathing, and a Pound of Powder and Ball proportionable, of their procuring, with six Days Provisions, to *Annapolis-Royal*, engaging not to bear Arms at *Minas* nor *Chignetto* for six Months; and Yesterday we arrived here, after a very difficult March, in the severest Weather I ever felt. Col. *Noble*, who commanded, was shot early in the Engagement, fighting in his Shirt; his Brother and three more Officers were killed, two of them confined in their Beds for 3 Weeks by a Fever, about 60 Men killed, and 50 taken Prisoners, including 5 Officers; we left behind 50 Sick and Wounded, to be sent after us when they are able to march.

This Attempt of the Enemy, plainly shews us how little Dependence is to be had on the Inhabitants of this Province, who have most of them either openly joined, or secretly assisted the *French* during the whole Course of the War; and unless some vigorous Methods are taken to curb them, we risk the Loss of a Country of as much Consequence to us, and more to the *French*, than *Cape Breton*, as it is full of able-bodied Men, who wait for nothing but the Reduction of *Annapolis-Royal*, to shew themselves the most zealous Subjects to the *French* King that he is Master of; their Heads being filled with the highest Ideas of the *French* Grandeur, and their Attachment to the *Romish* Faith, added to an inbred Aversion to every Thing that is *English*, makes them more difficult to deal with, than our open Enemies.

It is to them we are indebted for our Misfortune, and to their Perfidy and Principles it is owing, that not a single Protestant Family has been settled in the Country during a 30 Years Peace.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

SIR, Office of Ordnance, July 4, 1747.

HAVING in your last *Mag.* given the Construction of a new Electrical, or rather, Ethereal Machine, not with a Design to exhibit the usual Experiments and Phenomena of Electricity better, (the Machines as now made being sufficient for that Purpose) but for rendering its Operations and Effects more quick and efficacious for promoting the Health, and curing the Diseases of Animals and Vegetables; to answer which End, it is necessary that the Machine be capable to excite and give Motion to a greater Quantity of Ether, in the same Time, than one for shewing the Phenomena only, in order to produce any remarkable Effects thereby upon Animals, &c. To promote this good End, it is further proposed, that besides having the Machine furnish'd with Glass Cylinders (as by the Draught in last *Mag.*) it will be necessary to have others composed of original Electric Substance, at Sealing-Wax, Resin, Sulphur, &c. made thereof singly, or allayed together in any Proportion, and they may be cast solid, or with a cylindrical Cavity in the Middle, or they may consist of Glass Cylinders, covered on the Outside with a smooth Coat of Wax, &c. of one or two Inches thick.

The Advantage I propose by using Cylinders composed of original Electrics, as Wax, &c. is, that upon applying Friction thereto, they will not only excite the Ether to Motion, but emit, at the same Time, a copious warm dry Vapour, which being allayed and combined with the excited Ether or Electric Matter, and communicated both jointly together to the whole Body, or its Parts, will produce a more strong Oscillation and Stimulation in the Animal Solids, and thereby greatly promote the Cure of all Diseases proceeding from a relax'd State of the Solids, which is the general Cause of chronick Distempers, as nervous Fevers, Agues, Palsies, Dropsies, Atrophies, Consumptions, Asthmas, Oedematous Tumours, Hysterick and Hypochondriack Affections, increas'd Secretions, either by the intestinal, cutaneous, salival, renal Glands, &c. And, moreover, the warm, resinous, balsamick Effluvia, being excited, and applied jointly with the Ether to Wounds, Ulcers, Fistulas, Contusions, &c. by their operating together as a warm, dry Vapour-Bath, and communicating a gentle tremulous, undulatory Motion to the divided Solids, will dissolve the Cohesion and Lensor of the obstructing Humours, and dispose them to be cast out by

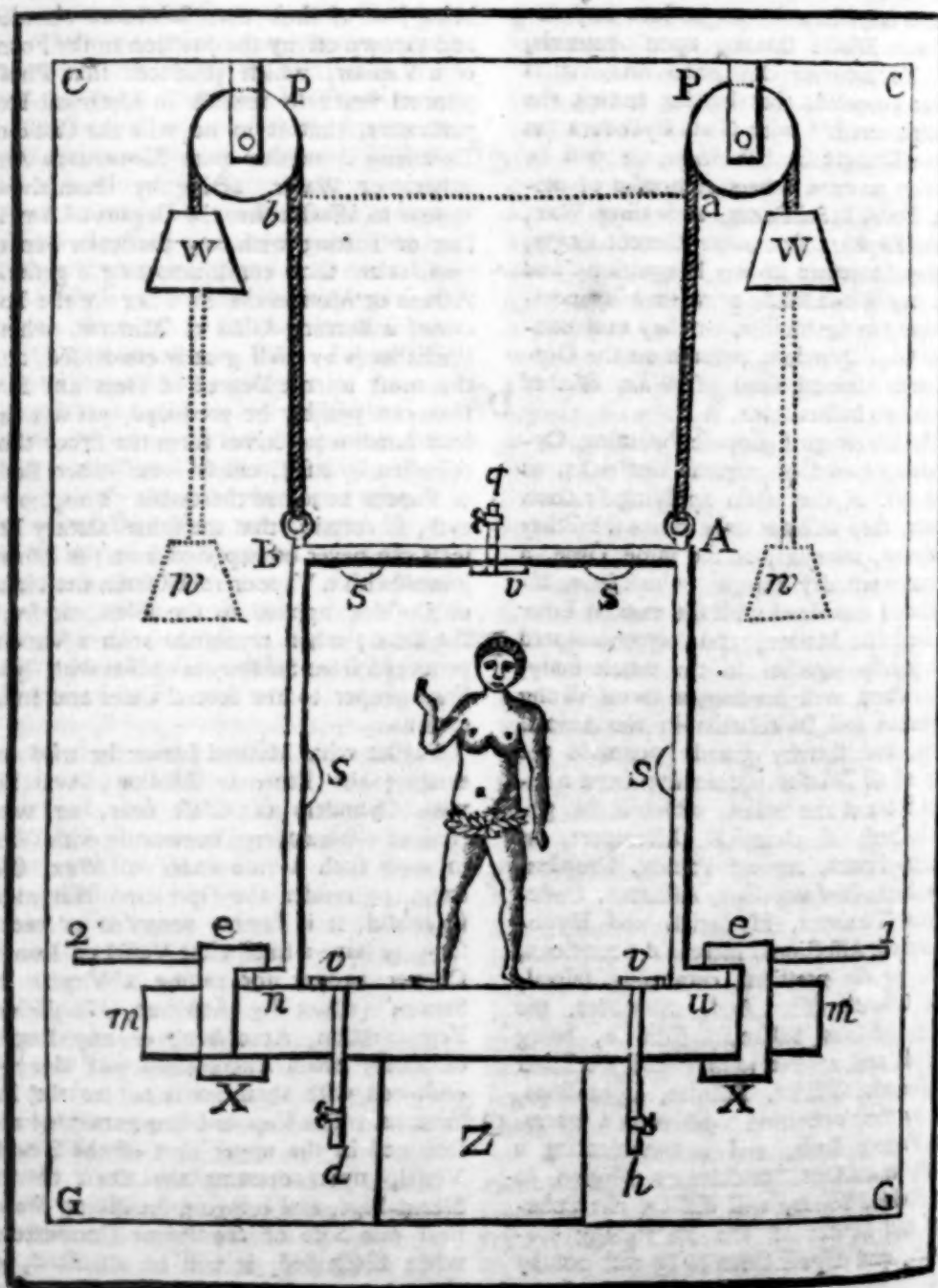
Perpiration, or resumed into the Verge of the Circulation, and discharg'd by some other Emunatory; so that the Animal Solids, by the quick, successive, reciprocal Pulsations of the combined Ether and Vapour thereon, having their Elasticity and moving Force thus gently roused and excited, and made to vibrate quicker, will be thereby best enabled to subdue and expel the stagnant, viscid Humours incumbering their Springs, whereby they will be disposed to unite and heal, and all the Intentions in the several Periods of the Cure be greatly advanced. As all Bodies subject to Attrition and a vibrative Motion, so Glass Spheres and Cylinders rubbed by the Hand or a Cushion, not only excite and solicit both the Ether and Air to move thereto, but emit certain subtil Particles, being Part of their own Substance abraded and thrown off by the Friction in the Form of a Vapour, which produces that Phosphoreal Smell so sensible in Electrical Experiments, (but is in no wise the Cause of Electricity;) neither pure Elementary Air, Ether, or Water, acting by themselves, appear to affect either the Organs of Smelling or Tasting with any particular Sensation, other than communicating a general Action or Motion thereto; for in the Focus of a Burning-Glass or Mirrour, where the Ether is by itself greatly condensed, and the most intense Degree of Heat and Fire that can possibly be produced, yet not the least Smell is perceived from the Ether thus collected by itself, unless some other Body or Vapour be joined therewith. This, however, is certain, that the same salutary Effects can never be expected from the Ether, joined with a Vapour raised from the Hand or Cushion applied to the Glass, as from the Ether, when combined with a Vapour produced from Substances chosen with Qualities proper to the several Cases and Indications.

But let what Method soever be used for exciting the Ether to Motion, whether with Cylinders of Glass only, or with those of Glass covered outwardly with Wax, or with such as are made of Wax, &c. only, to render the Operation still more successful, it is further proposed as necessary, to have a small close Vessel of Iron or Copper proper for raising a Vapour or Steam, (either by Attrition, Ebullition, Fermentation, Accension, or any Degree of Heat) from Ingredients put therein, endowed with Qualities suited to the Intentions. The Vapour being generated and sublimed in the upper Part of the Steam-Vessel, upon opening the Cock of the Steam-Pipe, and bringing the issuing Steam near one Side of the Prime Conductors, when Electrified, it will be attracted, or rather

rather impelled thereto, by the Current of the Ether setting into the Conductors and excited Glafs, and may be conveyed off, together with the Ether, from the Ends of the Conductors, and applied jointly to the Body or any Part thereof, according to any of the four Methods in last *Magazine*.

To render the Application of the Ether, with the additional Vapour, more universally useful, it is further proposed, that besides the Steam-Vessel before-mentioned, it will be necessary to have another cylindrical Vessel (which for Distinction may be named the Bathing-Vessel) of Wood, or rather Copper, or Cast Iron, such as A B πu , (see the annexed FIGURE, being a vertical Section thereof) capable to hold one or more Persons, with Conveniencies

to sit or stand upright therein, which Vessel must be covered, without-side and within, with an even Coat of Wax, the upper End whereof, A B, is close, but open at Bottom, round which is a circular, flat, Brass Ring or Flanch, πu , turned true upon its upper Side; by this Ring the Bathing-Vessel may be fixed to the Wooden Plain $m m$, by the Pieces of Iron $e X$, and fitted to turn round in the Wooden Plain, each Iron having two perpendicular Branches, between which it grasps the Flanch of the Vessel and Wooden Plain, the Insides of the two Branches being formed Wedgewise, like an inclined Plain, upon their being urged by the long Levers $e r$, &c. they will press and bind the Bathing-Vessel so tight to the Wooden-Plain,



that no Air, Water, or Vapour can pass into, or out of the Vessel, all which is performed by turning the Pieces *e X*, &c. one Quarter round only; and by turning them the same Distance the contrary Way, the Vessel becomes entirely disengaged from the Wooden Plain, whereupon the counterpoising Weights, *W*, descending to *w*, will cause the Vessel to move upwards to the dotted Line *a b*, leaving the Person in the open Air, sitting or standing upon the Plain *m m*; so that all the Motions to be done for joining the Vessel and Plain together, or for separating them, may be performed in an Instant without Loss of Time. The Wooden Plain is supported upon original Electric Bodies of Glass, &c. as *Z*; and the Ropes *A P*, *B P*, by which the Vessel is suspended, must be of Silk or Hair, &c. *G G*, denotes the Ground or Floor; *C C*, the Ceiling, to which the Iron Frames of the Pulleys *P*, are fixed; *b u*, is a Pipe, which being joined to the Pipe of the Steam-Vessel before-mentioned, (not expressed by any Draught here, as being readily conceived without) the Vapour may be conveyed therefrom into the Bathing-Vessel in any Quantity desired, by opening and shutting the Cock *b*; *d u*, is another Pipe, by which the Ethereal Fire may be communicated to the Person in the Vessel; and when the Case requires, if the said Pipe be joined to a Pneumatick Engine, the Air may be condensed in the Bathing-Vessel to any Degree required. Upon the upper Part of the Bathing-Vessel is a Pipe *g u*, by opening or shutting which, the Steam may be kept of such a Quantity, and Degree of Heat, as suits best with the Person's Case and Strength; and by this and all the other Pipes, Air may be let in, to ventilate the Vessel when required; all which Pipes are furnished with Valves at *u*. *S*, &c. are Convex Glass-Lenses, fixed some at Top, and others round the Side of the Bathing-Vessel, to give Light to the Person within, and to enable him and the Persons without, to see each other, and converse either by Words or Signs, &c.

Having given the Construction of this compound Apparatus, serving to-bathe the Body either with Ether, Vapours, Air, or Water, hot or cold, jointly or separately; let us first consider its Uses, as it serves for a humid Vapour-Bath. The Materials proper for this Intention may be any Fluid, simple or compound, that is capable of emitting humid Vapours, as common Water, Milk, Honey, Oil, Vinegar, Wine, Urine, &c. with the Compositions of the Shops, as Distill'd Waters, Tinctures, Essences, Elixirs, Decoctions, Infusions, with all the Parts of Animals and Vegetables; the Materials being chosen proper to the

July, 1747

Intention, and committed to the Steam-Vessel above-mention'd, to be converted into Vapour, by applying a proper Degree of Heat thereto. Things thus disposed, and the Person being inclosed in the Bathing-Vessel, he may have either the Ether or Steam applied to him, separately, or jointly together; but if the Steam, or Vapour be of an inflammable Nature, in that Case, to prevent Accidents, it may be proper to apply the Ether and Vapour separately. The Bathing-Vessel may be filled with the Vapours to any Degree desired, by joining the Pipe of the Steam-Vessel (not shewn in this Draught) to the Pipe *b u*, and keeping the Cock open or shut as required; by which Method the Person may receive, in the most perfect Manner, all the Benefit of humid Irroration, which will answer many curative Indications, such as, Relaxing, Diluting, Discussing, Attracting, Cooling, Opening, Warming, Inspissating, Suppurating, &c. and as such be useful in all Inflammations of the Parts, Inflammatory Fevers, Small-Pox, Pleurifies, Quinsies, Rheumatism, Gout, Scurvy, Stone, Contusions, Gangrenes, Plague, Wounds, Ulcers, Venereal Disease in all its several Stages, and in all Distempers proceeding from too great Elasticity and Tension in the nervous, muscular Solids, &c. Secondly, when we intend to use this Vessel as a Vapour-Bath for dry Fumigation, the Ingredients for answering this Purpose are all dry Substances, Animal, Vegetable, and Mineral, which will emit dry, volatile Fumes or Effluvia, either by Attrition, or the Application of any Degree of Heat thereto; and the Materials serving to this End are numerous, as Resins, Gums, Gum-Resins, dry Balsams, Spices, Aromaticks, Galbanum, Labdanum, Asa-fœtida, Castor, Cantharides, Styrax, Ambergris, Tobacco, Rosemary, Sassafras, Lavender, Camphire, Sulphur, Mercury, Cinnabar, Sal Armoniack, Nitre, &c. It is therefore proposed, that the Ethereal or Electrical Fire, when combined with the additional Effluvia produced from such Ingredients, suited to the Indications of Constringing, Attenuating, Discussing, Stimulating, &c. will be much more efficacious in all the several Cases aforesaid, and in all the four different Ways of applying it to the Body, or its Parts, (as described in last *Mag.*) than if the Ether was applied thereto by itself only. And thus a Person inclosed in such a Vessel as here described, or such a one as in last *Magazine*, or in Case neither of these Kinds of Vessels can be had, he may by sitting upon a Chair or Bed, properly suspended or supported by original Electricks, and inclosed under a Canopy, like a Bell-Tent, receive all the Benefit accruing from the Ethereal Fire, together with that of humid

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or

or dry Vapour-Bathing, applied either to the whole Body or its Parts: Which compound Method of Electrifying and Fumigating the Body at the same Time, either with humid or dry Vapouration, when judiciously applied, must necessarily be attended with extraordinary good Effects in the Cure of most Diseases, and topical Ailments. All which Propositions and Practices here advanced, are not proposed as probable or conjectural only, but as strictly demonstrable from the Laws of the Animal OEconomy, &c.

Moreover, by this Machine, the Air and Water may be made to operate upon the Human Body, with their respective Powers, Properties, and Qualities of Gravity, Elasticity, Pressure, Heat, Cold, Humidity, Dryness, Motion, Stimulation, &c. and that in all Degrees and Combinations, as agrees best with the constitutional State and organical Structure of the Body, and Organs of Respiration, of every individual Person; whereby all the primary Intentions for preserving Health, and curing all Diseases, that are curable, will be effected in the most perfect Manner, as I have shewn at large in a Treatise (published in 1744) intitled, *A Mechanical Practice of Physick*, and in a late Abstract thereof. But to explain particularly how all those Intentions are to be accomplished, would exceed the Bounds of this Paper, therefore must leave that as a Subject for a future Essay.

It is proposed, that the Ethereal Machine described here, and in last Magazine, will be proper for all Places where People resort for Health, as *Baths*, &c. also for all Hospitals, Infirmeries, Bagnios, and for all private Families who can afford them, the Charge thereof being inconsiderable, considering their manifold Uses. And I would further propose to the Founders, Subscribers, and Governors of all Hospitals and Infirmeries in Town and Country, to cause frequent Experiments to be made therewith upon the Sick, Lame, and Wounded, and especially upon the Persons received into the Hospital lately founded, with the greatest Reason and Charity, for the Relief of Persons afflicted with the Small-Pox, in order to determine more certainly the Effects, which either the Ether alone, or when combined with such Vapours as may be raised from proper Ingredients, will have in promoting the Health, and curing the Diseases of Mankind, &c.

I am,
Your Constant Reader, &c.
D. STEPHENSON.

Extract of the East-India Company's Advices from the Governor and Council of Bombay, dated Jan. 16 and 19, 1746-7, received over Land, June 29, 1747.

IN our last, dated Nov. 7th, we imparted the Reports we had heard of the Loss of your Settlement of *Fort St. George*, which we are heartily concerned to say has proved true *.

We are informed from *Fort St. David*, that the next Designs of the *French* were intended against that Place, after which it was generally believed they were bound for this Coast, but were disappointed by a violent Storm which happened at *Madras* on the 2d of *October* last, and carried away the Masts of 3 of their Ships, and foundered 3 others, in which 1200 Men were computed to have perished.

Three *French* Ships sailed from *Madras* in good Condition some Time before the Storm, but where was unknown; and *M. de la Bourdonnais* went to *Pondicherry*, Oct. 12th, with four disabled Ships, which he left there, and proceeded thence, Oct. 18, with 3 others, but to what Part are not informed, altho' it is most reasonable to think, from the shattered Condition the Ships were in, that he proceeded to *Mauritius*.

Are under great Uncertainty with regard to the Sea Force the *French* have in *India*.

D *Nizam Mulmuluck* (the *Vicer*) sent Orders to the *Nabob*, to compel the *French* to evacuate and deliver the Town of *Madras* to the *English*.

E Oct. 17th, the *Nabob* accordingly came down with 5000 Men, and on the 21d the *French* in *Madras*, about 500 strong, sallied out with 200, and surprized Part of his Camp, and with 300 more, dispatched from *Pondicherry*, attacked the *Nabob* at *St. Thome* on the 23d at Night, and being joined the next Morning by a Party from *Madras*, they routed the *Nabob's* Forces, who thereupon returned to *Arcott*, and it is said was raising Forces to come down against the *French*.

F It is likewise said, the *Nabob* has made Prisoners of *M. Schonamille*, a Son-in-Law of *M. Duplex* (the Governor of *Pondicherry*), and 3 others of his Council, whom he has got into his Hands under Pretence of wanting to confer with them about a Peace.

That on Oct. 30, *M. Paradis*, who commands at *Madras*, published by Beat of Drum, all Treaties of Ransom and Capitulations made with *M. de la Bourdonnais*, to be void, and required all the *English* to quit *Madras*, the Mount and Enore, in two Days; in Consequence of which, notwithstanding

* See an Account of it, p. 160: A Collection of Reports concerning it, p. 227: A Description of it, p. 233: And Plans of it in our Magazines for April and May.

standing the Inclemency of the Season, all the Gentlemen of the Council, and the rest of the *English* Inhabitants, dispersed themselves to different Parts, except the Governor and Mr. Monson, who were sent Prisoners to Pondicherry.

It is said, the Nabob's eldest Son was gone towards *Madras* with a considerable Force, and that his second Son, with another Army, was, on the 20th of November, within about 40 Miles of *Fort St. David*, with a Design to go before *Pondicherry*; and by Letters received at *Fort St. David* from the Nabob, he seems to be hearty in our Cause.

Notwithstanding which, the French thought proper to make an Attempt upon *Fort St. David*; of which the Deputy-Governor and Council, in a Letter, dated Dec. 13, to *Bombay*, write as follows.

"On the 8th Instant, we had Notice by our Spies, that the Enemy's whole Garrison, consisting of about 1000 regular Troops, 200 trained Peons, and abundance of others, set out from *Pondicherry* that Day with Cannon, Mortars, &c. That Evening they arrived within a Mile of our Bound Hedge, to which Place we detached 1600 of our Black Military, with Orders to attack them immediately, and to harraßs them as much as possible all Night, which they did, and at Day-break began a regular Engagement; the Enemy having Cannon, forced their Way quite to the Garden-House, where the *Moor* Camp advancing upon them, and we ordering a Party of 100 Men, which was all we could spare, to fallly out, they were afraid of being surrounded, and began to retreat with great Precipitation, and were pursued by the whole Force, as above, and lost in the Rout about 200 of their Men; we had only 5 or 6 Black People killed, and 15 or 20 wounded, and took all their Tents, Ammunition, 6 Camels, 2 Mortars, with their Shells, 3 or 4 Drums, 2 Chests of spare Arms, their Provisions, Palankees, and, in short, every Thing they brought with them but their Cannon, which we are apprehensive they buried, and are looking for.

Among the Slain are 3 or 4 Officers of Distinction; and notwithstanding this Defeat, they talk of visiting us again.

On June 19, N. S. the Minister of the Elector of Mentz, carried to the Dictature of the Empire, the following Memorial.

THE under-written Minister of the States General of the United Provinces, is charged by his Masters to make known to the most laudable Diet of the Empire assembled in this City, that they have conferred on the Most Serene Stadtholder, the Prince of *Orange Nassau*, agreeable to the

Resolution of the 4th of May last, the Charge of Captain-General and Admiral of all the Forces by Sea and Land of the Republick, with the full Prerogative of disposing of Patents, and of whatever else concerns the Military, in the same Extent and Manner in which it was possessed heretofore, by the Most Serene Princes of *Orange* his Ancestors, in Quality of Stadtholders and Captains-General.

The good Intelligence and the sincere Friendship, which the Republick of the United Provinces has always endeavoured to cultivate with the most laudable Diet of the Empire, gives Reason for the under-written Minister to hope, that this great Event, which has occasioned such a remarkable Joy in all the United Provinces, will not fail to excite the same in the Diet, and that this Assembly will unite its Views with those of the Republick, that this happy Revolution may contribute to the speedy Re-establishment of that Tranquillity, of which all *Europe* is in so great Want, and also to the Maintenance and Preservation of the Publick Security.

Signed,
Ratisbon, June 10. J. T. GALLIERIS.

The Importance of the Conquest of CAPE BRETON will, we doubt not, render the inserting, tho' late, the following Address of Thanks from the Assembly of NEW ENGLAND to Sir WILLIAM PEPPERRELL, agreeable to our Readers.

Province of the MASSACHUSET'S BAY.

S I R, Boston, Dec. 24, 1745.

AS his Excellency's wise Choice and Appointment of you to the chief Command of the Land Forces, on his first forming the Design to reduce *Cape Breton*, gave us great Satisfaction and Hopes, so your brave and successful Execution of this important Trust has given us the highest Joy and Pleasure; and we do, with the greatest Sincerity, congratulate you on the Approbation and Favour your great and good Services met with from our most Gracious Sovereign, by his creating you a Baronet of *Great Britian*, an Honour never before conferred on a Native of *New England*; and we heartily rejoice, that as a further Assurance of his Majesty's Satisfaction in your Conduct, Courage, and Fidelity, his Majesty has appointed you Colonel of a Regiment designed for the Preservation of the important Acquisition you so bravely obtained. We have no Occasion now to debate whether it be a greater Glory to procure or preserve a Conquest; you have done both: You first reduced a strong and almost impregnable Fortrefs, and then cheerfully submitted to the Difficulties and Inconveniencies of continuing

ing on the Place for the Quiet and Satisfaction of the Officers and Soldiers, whom you had so happily led on to Victory. And we cannot forbear mentioning what every one proclaims to your Honour, that no mercenary or vain Consideration induced you to accept of this difficult and hazardous Service. Nothing but a Zeal for his Majesty's Interest, and an ardent Affection to the Good of your Fellow Subjects, could have carried you from the most affluent Fortune among us, and from the Head of his Majesty's Council, the highest Honour your native Country could put upon you.

We heartily congratulate you, that so brave a Commander as Admiral Warren had the Direction of his Majesty's Ships of War, and on your and his mutual, wise, and harmonious Conduct in this important Affair, which has proved so beneficial for the producing this great Event.

We earnestly pray, that the same kind Providence, which has hitherto so remarkably attended and crowned your faithful Services with Success, may still preserve, and long continue you in Favour of your King, and an Honour and Blessing to this your native Country.

We are, S I R,

Your Humble Servants,

In the Name, and by Order of the Council,
JOSIAH WILLARD, Secy.

In the Name, and by Order of the
House of Representatives,
THOMAS CUSHING, Speaker,
To Lieutenant-General PEPPERRELL.

A true COPY of the late Rev. Dr. JONATHAN SWIFT'S WILL; taken from, and compared with, the Original.

IN the Name of God, Amen. I Jonathan Swift, Doctor in Divinity, and Dean of the Cathedral Church of St. Patrick's, Dublin, being at this Present of sound Mind, altho' weak in Body, do here make my last Will and Testament, hereby revoking all my former Wills.

Imprimis, I bequeath my Soul to God (in humble Hopes of his Mercy, thro' Jesus Christ) and my Body to the Earth, and desire that my Body may be buried in the great Isle of the said Cathedral, on the South Side, under the Pillar next to the Monument of Primate Narcissus Marsh, three Days after my Decease, as privately as possible, and at Twelve a Clock at Night, and that a black Marble of four Feet square and seven Feet from the Ground, fixed to the Wall, may be erected, with the following Inscription in large Letters deeply cut, and strongly gilded: *Hic Depositum est*

Corpus Jonathan Swift, S. T. D. hujus Ecclesiae Cathedralis Decani, ubi saeva Indignatio ulterius Cor lacerare nequit. Abi, Viator, et imitare, si poteris, strenuum, pro virili, Libertatis Vindicatorem. Obiit Anno Mensis die Aetatis Anno

Item, I give and bequeath to my Executors, all my worldly Substance, of what Nature or Kind soever, (excepting such Part thereof as is herein after particularly devised) for the following Uses and Purposes; that is to say, to the Intent that they, or the Survivors, or Survivor of them, their Executors, or Administrators, as soon as conveniently may be after my Death, shall turn it all into ready Money, and lay out the same in purchasing Lands of Inheritance in Fee Simple, situate in any Province of Ireland, except Connaught, but as near to the City of Dublin, as conveniently can be found, and not incumbered with, or subject to any Leases for Lives, renewable, or any Term for Years, longer than thirty-one. And I desire, that a yearly Annuity of twenty Pounds Sterling, out of the annual Profits of such Lands when purchased, and out of the yearly Income of my said Fortune, devised to my Executors, as aforesaid, until such Purchase shall be made, shall be paid to Rebecca Bingley, of the City of Dublin, Spinster, during her Life, by two equal half-yearly Payments, on the Feasts of All Saints and St. Philip and Jacob, the first Payment to be made on such of the said Feasts as shall happen next after my Death; and that the Residue of the yearly Profits of the said Lands when purchased, and until such Purchase be made, the Residue of the yearly Income, and Interest of my said Fortune, devised, as aforesaid, to my Executors, shall be laid out in purchasing a Piece of Land situated near Dr. Stephens's Hospital, or if it cannot be there had, somewhere in or near the City of Dublin, large enough for the Purposes herein after mentioned, and in building thereon an Hospital, large enough for the Reception of as many Idiots and Lunatics, as the Annual Income of the said Lands, and worldly Substance, shall be sufficient to maintain. And I desire, that the said Hospital may be called St. Patrick's Hospital, and may be built in such a Manner, that another Building may be added unto it, in case the Endowment thereof should be enlarged, so that the additional Building may make the whole Edifice regular and compleat. And my further Will and Desire is, that when the said Hospital shall be built, the whole yearly Income of the said Lands, and Estate, shall for ever after be laid out in providing Victuals, Cloathing, Medicines, Attendance, and all other Necessaries, for such Idiots and

and Lunaticks as shall be received into the same, and in repairing and enlarging the Building, from Time to Time, as there may be Occasion; and if a sufficient Number of Idiots and Lunaticks cannot readily be found, I desire that Incurables may be taken into the said *Hospital* to supply such Deficiency, but that no Person shall be admitted into it that labours under any infectious Disease, and that all such Idiots, Lunaticks, and Incurables as shall be received into the said *Hospital*, shall constantly live and reside therein, as well in the Night as in the Day, and that the Salaries of Agents, Receivers, Officers, Servants, and Attendants to be employed in the Business of the said *Hospital*, shall not in the Whole exceed one Fifth Part of the clear yearly Income, or Revenue thereof. And I further desire, that my Executors, the Survivors and Survivor of them, or the Heirs of such, shall not have Power to demise any Part of the said Lands, to be purchased as aforesaid, but with the Consent of the Lord Primate, Lord High Chancellor, the Lord Archbishop of *Dublin*, the Dean of *Christ Church*, the Dean of *St. Patrick's*, the Physician to the State, and the Surgeon-General, for the Time being, or the greater Part of them, under their Hands in Writing; and that no Leases of any Part of the said Land, shall ever be made other than Leases for Years, not exceeding thirty-one, in Possession, and not in Reversion or Remainder, and not dispunishable of Waste, wherein shall be reserved the best and most improved Rents that can reasonably and moderately, without wrecking the Tenants, be gotten for the same without Fine: Provided always, and it is my Will and earnest Desire, that no Leases of any Part of the said Lands so to be purchased, as aforesaid, shall ever be made to, or in Trust for, any Person any Way related or allied, either by Consanguinity or Affinity, to any of the Persons who shall at that Time be concerned in the Execution of this Trust; and that if any Leases shall happen to be made contrary to my Intention, above expressed, the same shall be utterly void and of no Effect. And I further desire, that until the Charter herein after mentioned be obtained, my Executors or the Survivors or Survivor of them, his Heirs, Executors or Administrators, shall not act in the Execution of this Trust but with the Consent and Approbation of the said seven additional Trustees, or the greater Part of them, under their Hands in Writing, and shall with such Consent and Approbation, as aforesaid, have Power, from Time to Time, to make Rules, Orders, and Regulations for the Government and Direction of the said *Hospital*. And I make it a Request to my said Executors, that they may, in convenient Time, apply to his Majesty for a Charter, to in-

corporate them, or such of them as shall be then living, and the said additional Trustees, for the better Management and Conduct of this Charity, with a Power to purchase Lands, and to supply by Election such Vacancies happening in the Corporation, as shall not be supplied by Succession, and such other Powers as may be thought expedient for the due Execution of this Trust, according to my Intention herein before expressed; and when such Charter shall be obtained, I desire that my Executors, the Survivor or Survivors of them, or the Heirs of such Survivors, may convey to the Use of such Corporation, in Fee Simple, for the Purposes aforesaid, all such Lands and Tenements as shall be purchased in Manner above mentioned. Provided always, and it is my Will and Intention, that my Executors until the said Charter be obtained, and afterwards the Corporation to be hereby incorporated, shall out of the yearly Profits of the said Lands, when purchased, and out of the yearly Income of my said Fortune, devised to my Executors, as aforesaid, until such Purchase be made, have Power to reimburse themselves for all such Sums of their own Money, they shall necessarily expend in the Execution of this Trust; and that until the said Charter be obtained, all Acts which shall at any Time be done in Execution of this Trust, by the greater Part of my Executors then living, with the Consent of the greater Part of the said additional Trustees under their Hands in Writing, shall be as valid and effectual, as if all my Executors had concurred in the same.

Item, Whereas I purchased the Inheritance of the Tythes of the Parish of *Effernock* near *Trim*, in the County of *Meath*, for two hundred and sixty Pounds Sterling, I bequeath the said Tythes to the Vicars of *Laracor* for the Time being, that is to say, so long as the present Episcopal Religion shall continue to be the National Established Faith and Profession in this Kingdom; but whenever any other Form of Christian Religion shall become the Established Faith in this Kingdom, I leave the said Tythes of *Effernock* to be bestowed, as the Profits come in, to the Poor of the said Parish of *Laracor* by a Weekly Proportion, and by such Officers as may then have the Power of distributing Charity to the Poor of the said Parish, while Christianity under any Shape shall be tolerated among us, still excepting professed *Jews*, *Abbeists*, and *Infidels*.

Item, Whereas I have some Leases of certain Houses in *St. Kevin's-Street*, near the Deanery House, built upon the Deans Ground; and one other House now inhabited by *Henry Land*, in the *Deanery Lane*, alias *Mitre Alley*, some of which Leases are let for forty one Years, or forty at least, and not

not yet half expired; I bequeath to Mrs. *Martha Whiteway* my Lease or Leases of the said Houses: I also bequeath to the said *Martha* my Lease of forty Years of *Goodman's* holding, for which I receive ten Pounds *per Annum*, which are two Houses or more lately built; I bequeath also to the said *Martha* the Sum of three hundred Pounds *Sterling*, to be paid her by my Executors out of my ready Money or *Bank Bills* immediately after my Death, as soon as my Executors meet. I leave, moreover, to the said *Martha* my repeating Gold Watch, my yellow Tortoise-shell Snuff-Box, and her Choice of four Gold Rings out of seven, which I now possess.

Item, I bequeath to Mrs. *Mary Swift*, alias *Harrison*, Daughter of the said *Martha*, my plain Gold Watch, made by *Quare*; to whom also I give my Japan Writing Desk, bestowed to me by my *Lady Worsley*, my square Tortoise-shell Snuff-Box richly lined and inlaid with Gold, given to me by the Right Honourable *Henrietta* now Countess of *Oxford*, and the Seal with a *Pegasus*, given to me by the Countess of *Granville*.

Item, I bequeath to Mr. *Foliot Whiteway*, eldest Son of the aforesaid *Martha*, who is bred to be an Attorney, the Sum of sixty Pounds, as also five Pounds to be laid out in the Purchase of such Law Books as the Honourable Mr. Justice *Lyndsay*, Mr. *Stannard*, or Mr. *Mc Aulay* shall judge proper for him.

Item, I bequeath to Mr. *John Whiteway*, youngest Son of the said *Martha*, who is to be brought up a Surgeon, the Sum of one hundred Pounds, in order to qualify him for a Surgeon, but under the Direction of his Mother; which said Sum of one hundred Pounds is to be paid to Mrs. *Whiteway*, in Behalf of her said Son *John*, out of the Arrears which shall be due to me from my Church Livings (except those of the Deanery Tythes, which are now let to the Reverend Dr. *Wilson*) as soon as the said Arrears can be paid to my Executors; I also leave the said *John*, five Pounds, to be laid out in buying such Physical or Chirurgical Books as Dr. *Grattan* and Dr. *Nicbolls* think fit for him.

Item, I bequeath to Mrs. *Anne Ridgeway*, now in my Family, the Profits of the Leases of two Houses let to *John Cowley* for forty Years, of which only eight or nine are expired, for which the said *Cowley* payeth me nine Pounds *Sterling* for Rent yearly; I also bequeath to the said *Anne*, the Sum of one hundred Pounds *Sterling*, to be paid her by my Executors in six Weeks after my Decease, out of whatever Money or *Bank Bills* I may possess when I die, as also three Gold Rings, the Remainder of the seven above-mentioned, after

Mrs. *Whiteway* hath made her Choice of four, and all my small Pieces of Plate, not exceeding in Weight one Ounce and one third Part of an Ounce.

Item, I bequeath to my dearest Friend *Alexander Pope* of *Twittenham*, Esq; my Picture in Miniature, drawn by *Ziack*, of *Robert* late Earl of *Oxford*.

Item, I leave to *Edward* now Earl of *Oxford*, my Seal of *Julius Caesar*, as also another Seal, supposed to be a young *Hercules*, both very choice Antiques and set in Gold; both which I chuse to bestow to the said Earl because they belonged to her late Most Excellent Majesty Queen *Anne*, of ever glorious, immortal, and truly pious Memory, the real nursing Mother of all her Kingdoms.

Item, I leave to the Rev. Mr. *James Stopford*, my Picture of King *Charles I.* drawn by *Vandike*, which was given to me by the said *James*; as also my large Picture of Birds, which was given to me by *Thomas* Earl of *Pembroke*.

Item, I bequeath to the Rev. Mr. *Robert Grattan*, Prebendary of *St. Auden's*, my Gold Bottle-Screw, which he gave me, and my Strong-Box, on Condition of his giving the sole Use of the said Box to his Brother Dr. *James Grattan*, during the Life of the said Doctor, who hath more Occasion for it; and the second best Beaver Hat I shall die possess'd of.

Item, I bequeath to Mr. *John Grattan*, Prebendary of *Clonmetban*, my Silver Box, in which the Freedom of the City of *Cork* was presented to me; in which I desire the said *John* to keep the Tobacco he usually cheweth, call'd *Pigtail*.

Item, I bequeath all my Horses and Mares to the Rev. Mr. *John Jackson*, Vicar of *Santry*, together with all my Horse Furniture, lamenting that I had not Credit enough with any Chief Governor, since the Change of Times, to get some additional Church Preferment for so virtuous and worthy a Gentlemen; I also leave him my third best Beaver Hat.

Item, I bequeath to the Rev. Dr. *Francis Wilson*, the Works of *Plato*, in three Folio Volumes, the Earl of *Clarendon's* History in three Folio Volumes, and my best Bible, together with thirteen small *Persian* Pictures in the Drawing-Room, and the small Silver Tankard, given to me by the Contribution of some Friends, whose Names are engraved at the Bottom of the said Tankard.

Item, I bequeath to the Earl of *Orrery*, the enamelled Silver Plates to distinguish Bottles of Wine by, given to me by his excellent Lady, and the Half-Length Picture of the late Countess of *Orkney*, in the Drawing-Room.

Item, I bequeath to *Alexander Mc Aulay*, Esq;

Esq; the Gold Box in which the Freedom of the City of *Dublin* was presented to me, as a Testimony of the Esteem and Love I have for him on account of his great Learning, fine natural Parts, unaffected Piety and Benevolence, and his truly honourable Zeal in Defence of the legal Rights of the Clergy, in Opposition to all their unprovok'd Oppressors.

Item, I bequeath to *Dean Swift*, Esq; my large Silver Standish, consisting of a large Silver Plate, an Ink-Pot, a Sand-Box, and Bell of the same Metal.

Item, I bequeath to Mrs. *Mary Barber*, the Medal of *Queen Anne* and *Prince George*, which she formerly gave me.

Item, I leave to the Rev. Mr. *John Worrell* my best Beaver Hat.

Item, I bequeath to the Rev. Dr. *Patrick Delany*, my Medal of *Queen Anne* in Silver, and on the Reverse, the Bishops of *England* kneeling before her Most Sacred Majesty.

Item, I bequeath to the Rev. Mr. *James King*, Perbendary of *Tipper*, my large gilded Medal of *King Charles I.* and on the Reverse a Crown of Martyrdom with other Devices. My Will, nevertheless, is, that if any of the above-named Legatees should die before me, that then and in that Case, the respective Legacies to them bequeathed, shall revert to myself, and become again subject to my Disposal.

Item. Whereas I have the Lease of a Field in Trust for me, commonly call'd the *Vineyard*, let to the Rev. Dr. *Francis Corbett*, and the Trust declared by the said Doctor, the said Field, with some Land on this Side of the Road, making in all about three Acres, for which I pay yearly to the Dean and Chapter of *St. Patrick's*: And whereas I have built a strong Wall round the said Piece of Ground, eight or nine Feet high, faced to the South Aspect with Brick, which cost me above six hundred Pounds *Sterl.* and likewise another Piece of Ground, as aforesaid, of half an Acre adjoining to the Burying-Place, call'd the *Cabbage-Garden*, now tenanted by *William White* Gardener; my Will is, that the Ground enclosed by the great Wall may be sold for the Remainder of the Lease at the highest Price my Executors can get for it, in belief and hopes that the said Price will exceed three hundred Pounds at the lowest Value; for which, my Successors in the Deanery shall have the first Refusal; and it is my earnest Wish and Desire, that the succeeding Deans, and Chapters, may preserve the said *Vineyard*, and Piece of Land adjoining, where the said *White* now liveth, so as to be always in the Hands of the succeeding Deans, during their Office; by each Dean lessening one Fourth of the Purchase Money to each succeeding Dean, and for no more than the

present Rent. And I appoint the Hon. *Robert Lyndsay*, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, *Henry Singleton*, Esq; Prime Serjeant to his Majesty, the Rev. Dr. *Patrick Delany*, Chancellor of *St. Patrick's*, the Rev. Dr. *Francis Wilson*, Prebendary of *Kilmatalway*, *Eaton Stannard*, Esq; Recorder of the City of *Dublin*, the Rev. Mr. *Robert Grattan*, Prebendary of *St. Audeon's*, the Rev. Mr. *John Grattan*, Prebendary of *Clonmethan*, the Rev. Mr. *James Stopford*, Vicar of *Finglass*, the Rev. Mr. *James King*, Prebendary of *Tipper*, and *Alexander Mc Aulay*, Esq; my Executors. In Witness whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal, and publish'd and declar'd this as my last Will and Testament, this third Day of May, 1740.

JONATHAN SWIFT.

Signed, sealed, and published by the above-named *Jonathan Swift*, in Presence of us, who have subscribed our Names in his Presence, a Black Line being first drawn thro' these Words in the last Line but one (and the Recorder for the Time being) in Token that they are to be omitted.

John Wynne,
John Rochfort,
William Dunkin.

IN the Name of God, Amen. I *Jonathan Swift*, Doctor in Divinity and Dean of the Cathedral Church of *St. Patrick's*, *Dublin*, being weak in Body but sound in Mind, do make this Codicil Part of my last Will and Testament, and do appoint this Writing to have the same Force and Effect thereof.

Whereas the Rt. Hon. *Theophilus Lord Newtown*, deceased, did by his last Will and Testament bequeath unto *Anne Brent*, a Legacy of Twenty Pounds *Sterling* a Year during her Life, in Consideration of the long and faithful Service of her the said *Anne*. And whereas the said *Anne*, since the Death of the said Lord *Newtown*, did intermarry with *Anthony Ridgeway*, of the City of *Dublin*, Cabinet-Maker, and that the said *Anthony Ridgeway* and *Anne* his Wife, for valuable Considerations, did grant and assign unto me, the said Dr. *Swift*, the said Annuity or Rent Charge of Twenty Pounds *Sterl. per Ann.* to hold to me, my Executors, and Administrators, during the Life of the said *Anne*, and the said *Anthony Ridgeway* being since dead: Now I, the said Dr. *Swift*, do hereby devise and bequeath unto the Rev. Dr. *John Wynne*, Chanter of *St. Patrick's*, *Dublin*, the Rev. Mr. *James King*, Curate of *St. Bridget's*, *Dublin*, and the Rev. Dr. *Francis Wilson*, Prebendary of

of *Kilmattallway*, and the Survivor or Survivors of them, their Heirs, Executors and Administrators, the said Annuity or yearly Rent Charge of 20 Pounds *Sterl. per Ann.* devised by the said Lord *Newton* to the said *Anne*, to have, receive and enjoy the same during the Life of the said *Anne*, to the Uses, Intents and Purposes herein after specified; that is to say, it is my Will, that my said Trustees, and the Survivor or Survivors of them, his and their Heirs, Executors and Administrators shall, (so soon after they shall have received the said Annuity, or any Part thereof, as conveniently they can) pay or cause to be paid unto the said *Anne Ridgeway*, the said Annuity of Twenty Pounds *Sterl. per Ann.* during her Life. In Witness whereof, I the said Dr. *Jonathan Swift*, have hereunto set my Hand and Seal, and published this Codicil as Part of my last Will and Testament, this fifth Day of *May*, 1740.

JONATHAN SWIFT.

Signed, sealed, and published in Presence of us, who witnessed this Codicil, in Presence of the said Testator.

John Lyon,
William Dunkin,
Roger Kendrick.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I Find you have inserted in your last, p. 266, a Letter by Way of Answer to what I sent you, in Favour of the Bill for abolishing the Hereditary Jurisdictions and Oppressive Tenures in Scotland; and therefore, I hope, you will favour me with Room for a Reply, which shall be very short, because, I think, I need only explain and enforce what I have before said upon that Subject.

As to the Cause of the late Rebellions in *Scotland*, it has never been said, that these Jurisdictions and Tenures were the sole Cause; but only that they were one of the Causes, and I have proved, that they must always operate more strongly against our present happy Establishment, than they can ever operate in its Favour. In Answer to this, my Antagonist says, that neither of the late Rebellions was owing to these Jurisdictions and Tenures, but to the Nature, Education, and Circumstances of the People, and this he endeavours to prove by alleging, that in both the late Rebellions many were drawn in to join in the Rebellion, tho' they lived within the Hereditary Jurisdictions of those who were zealous and active in support of the Government.

The Truth of this Fact, I have no Occasion to dispute, because I have already shewn, that when the Power of these hereditary Lords is exercised in an oppressive Manner, the Desire of getting rid of Oppression may excite the People to join in a Rebellion; and I have likewise shewn, that when the Lord possessed of this Power is a Favourite at Court, it is more likely that his hereditary jurisdictional Power may be oppressively exercised, than when he is otherwise; therefore, this Fact may be true, and yet these Jurisdictions and Tenures may have been the Cause, that those subject to them rebelled against their particular Lord as well as against their lawful Sovereign. When the Power which a Lord has, by Means of his Hereditary Jurisdictions and Tenures, is gently exercised, as it must be when he is disaffected to the Government, or displeased with the Administration, it begets a Respect, and Affection among those subject to his Power, which makes them ready to follow him into a Rebellion; and when this Power is oppressively exercised, as it probably will be, when the Lord is a Favourite at Court, and consequently resident for the most Part at *London*, because it is without Controul exercised by under Agents, it begets an Aversion among those who are subject to his Power, which makes them ready to join in a Rebellion, in Hopes thereby to get rid of their oppressive Lord, as well as of the Government that protects him. Those Jurisdictions and Tenures must therefore in both Cases be of dangerous Consequence to the Peace of an established Government, and consequently the Abolishing of them must tend to prevent Rebellions even against a just and mild Administration.

I know it may be said, that such an Administration will never allow any Lord, or any under Agent of his, to oppress the People subject to his Power, however great a Favourite he may be at Court; and I shall grant, that if they were rightly informed, they certainly would not; but when any great and favourite Lord the Appointing of the Under Sheriff or Bailiff within his County or Liberty, he of Course makes it his Business to prevent every Information, to stifle every Complaint; and those who are subject to his Power, are afraid of informing or complaining, lest they should thereby increase the Weight of their Oppression. Whereas, when no great Lord has the sole Power of appointing an Under Sheriff or Bailiff, when such inferior Judges are appointed by the Crown, or by those to whom the Crown annually or occasionally delegates its Power, the Administration may more readily have a right Information, People will be more apt to complain,

plain, because by complaining they may not only get the iniquitous Judge removed, but a new one appointed of their own chusing; and their Hopes of obtaining Redress by soft and legal Means, will always prevent their having Recourse to such as are violent and unlawful; whereas, when the Power is lodged hereditarily in any particular Family, they cannot so much as hope for Redress but by a Complaint to the Head of that Family, and if their Complaints be there neglected, they can expect no Redress but by Violence; which Violence they may be provoked to, even under a Government that, in all other Respects, may deserve to be called a just and mild Government.

From the Nature of Things, therefore, it is apparent, that these Hereditary Jurisdictions and Oppressive Tenures always have been, and must for ever be an Incentive to Rebellion. This Incentive may, no doubt, receive Strength from the Nature, the Education, and the Circumstances of the People; but this is the principal Root, and if we demolish this, Methods may be found to warp the Scions which Way we please. My Antagonist himself grants, that the Establishing of Trade, Manufactures, and Fisheries in *Scotland* would produce a Change in the Nature, Education, and Circumstances of the People, but says, he does not comprehend how the Abolishing of these Jurisdictions and Tenures can contribute to the Introduction of Trade, Manufactures, and Fisheries, because it is evident, they do not prevent it, there being now a flourishing Trade and many thriving Manufactures in the South and West of *Scotland*, tho' they have there the same Sort of Jurisdictions and Tenures as in the North and *Higblands*. To this I must reply, that as to the South and West of *Scotland*, if I have been rightly informed, they have no such uncontrollable Jurisdictions as some of those in the North and *Higblands*. The Hereditary Jurisdictions in the South and West are all liable to be controuled by the King's Courts at *Edinburgh*, which some of those in the *Higblands* are not; and as the People in the South and West of *Scotland* are much nearer *Edinburgh*, and by their Trade with *England* and *Ireland*, since the Union of the Crowns, are grown much richer, they may more easily apply for Redress to the King's Courts at *Edinburgh*, than those in the North; consequently these Hereditary Jurisdictions and Tenures cannot be near so terrible to, nor have such an Influence upon the People in the South and West, as upon those in the North and *Higblands*. Besides, the King's Judges make their Circuits regularly through the South and West, and there are a great many free Cities and Boroughs in that Coun-

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try; whereas the King's Judges never appear in the North-West or the *Higblands* of *Scotland*, nor is there one free City or Borough upon that whole Coast, from *Glasgow* northward to the very furthestmost Point of *Scotland*; for tho' the little Town of *Inverary* be called a Royal Borough, it cannot properly be said to be a free Borough; because it lies within the Jurisdiction, and is so much under the Power of a Subject, which may perhaps be the Reason why that Borough as well as the Boroughs of *Campbeltown* and *Ross*, have improved so little since the Union in Trade, Manufactures, or Fisheries; and let Gentlemen reason in what Way they will, it is certain from Experience, that no Strangers chuse to resort to, nor do rich Men chuse to reside in Places where they are subject to the Jurisdiction and Power of any great Lord in the Neighbourhood. Even Oppression or Injustice itself is suffered with less Regret when it comes from the King, or the King's Judges or Officers, than when it comes from Judges or Officers appointed by a Fellow Subject. Now, as no Sort of Trade or Manufacture can be introduced into a Country, unless Strangers are encouraged to resort to it, and rich Men to reside in it, and as these Hereditary Jurisdictions and Oppressive Tenures are found by Experience to be a Discouragement to both; therefore the Abolishing of them must tend to introduce Trade, Manufactures, and Fisheries into the North and *Higblands* of *Scotland*, and to improve those that are already established in the South and West.

I shall not say, that this alone will have the desired Effect: Perhaps it may be necessary to be at some Expence in making Highways, and erecting some Ports or Harbours upon the North-West Coast; and in the western Islands of *Scotland*. Some other Measures may likewise be thought on for encouraging Merchants and Tradesmen to go and settle there, and for tempting rich Men to purchase Estates in that Country; but nothing will do, nothing can be thought on, till the People there be made by Law as free and independent as the People in any other Part of the Island. When this is done, that Dependence which proceeds from Clanship will vanish by Degrees, so as to be utterly extinguished in a Course of Years; therefore, I think, it must be granted, that the Abolishing of these Hereditary Jurisdictions and Oppressive Tenures is absolutely necessary both for preventing Rebellions, and for promoting Trade, Manufactures and Fisheries in the North and *Higblands* of *Scotland*; and consequently no unprejudiced Person can doubt of this Measure's being for the Publick Good; nor can any such Person be afraid of the Consequences

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quences with which this Precedent may be attended.

The terrible Consequences suggested by my Antagonist with Regard to Private Property, and to the Rights and Privileges of our Cities and Corporations, particularly those of the City of *London*, are so imaginary, that they cannot surely have Weight with any Man whose Brain is not a little crazy. The bad Effect of admitting no Private Property in Lands is so visible in *Turkey*, that it will serve as a Caution against that Maxim's being adopted by any other Country or Government. In all Countries it ought to be a Maxim, not to allow any particular Subject to ingross too great a Property in Lands, because it is of dangerous Consequence to the internal Quiet of the Country; and in free States it has always been thought of dangerous Consequence to the Liberties of the People. The *Turks* were sensible of this at the first Establishment of their Government; and to avoid this Extreme, as Mankind often do, they ran into the other, by laying it down as a Maxim, that no Subject should have any fixt Property in Lands; the Consequence of which is, that those Countries they have conquered, which were once the best cultivated, the most fruitful, and the most populous on Earth, are now become in most Parts a Desert, which might have been foreseen if they had considered the natural Consequence of their Maxim; for no Man will be at any great Pains or Charge to cultivate and improve a Piece of Land, if he is not sure of possessing it during his Life, and of transmitting it to his Posterity. Therefore, in all Countries, and under all Forms of Government, Private Property in Lands ought to be established, and as much secured as possible; and the Danger resulting from any particular Subject's ingrossing too much, may be guarded against by a proper *Agrarian Law*, which always ought to bear a Proportion to the Extent of the Country where it is introduced, so as not to leave so much in the Possession of any one as may enable him, or any three or four such, to set the Government and Laws of their Country at Defiance.

Therefore, from this Precedent, and much less from the Example of *Turkey*, we have nothing to fear with regard to private Property in Lands; and with regard to the Rights and Privileges of our Cities and Corporations, especially those of *London*, they have been found so useful for promoting Trade and Commerce, and have so often been found necessary for protecting our Liberties, that no *British* Parliament can ever think it for the Publick Utility to abolish them. Can it be said,

that ever the Hereditary Jurisdictions and Oppressive Tenures in *Scotland*, tended to promote Trade, or to protect the Liberties of the People? In *England*, I am sure, this Sort of Jurisdictions and Tenures never had any such Effect. We had no Trade or Commerce till they were in a great Measure demolished; and tho' they served for rendering the great Lords that were possessed of them independent of the Crown, perhaps more independent than was consistent with the Peace of Society, yet while they remained, the People in general had no Liberty, nor were the Members of the House of Commons, properly speaking, the Representatives of the People, but the Delegates of those great Lords who, in most Places, ordered the People to chuse them.

As to the Power of the Crown, the Increase it may receive by this Means, can be no Argument against the Abolishing of these Hereditary Jurisdictions; but may be made use of as an Argument for not vesting them in the Crown; and when a Proposition is made for vesting them any where else, it may deserve to be considered; but, surely, it is more safe, and more consistent with our Constitution, to vest every Sort of Jurisdiction in the Crown, than to vest it hereditarily in the Family of any Subject; for by our Constitution, all Power flows originally from the Crown, but when any particular Family has, for a long Time, been possessed of any very extensive Power, they are apt to forget what Original it was derived from, and even to oppose the Crown, by Force of Arms, if it attempts to put the Laws in Execution against their abusing that Power which was originally given to them by the Crown, for protecting, and not for oppressing the Subject.

I am therefore of Opinion, that in a free Country, no Power of any Kind, either jurisdictional or military, should be irrevocably vested in any Subject for a great Number of Years, much less hereditarily in the Family of any Subject; nor is this any Way inconsistent with the Maxim established by the Act of Settlement, that the Judges Commissions shall be *Quamdiu se bene gesserint*, because it is provided, that they may be removed upon an Address of both Houses; so that they may be removed by the joint Consent of the King and two Houses, tho' no particular Mal-practice or Misbehaviour be charged or proved against them. If this Proviso had not been added, they would indeed have had a Sort of Property in their Commissions for Life; but the Parliament most wisely took Care not to vest in them any such Property; and if the Parliament has been so cautious of vesting such a Property in any Man during his Life, surely, it ought to be more

careful not to vest such a Property in any Family for ever: It ought to take the first Opportunity to repurchase and abolish every such Property, that has been established by the Imprudence of former Times.

If this be the Case with regard to Jurisdictional Powers, it must be much more so with regard to Military Powers, because the latter are of much more dangerous Consequence both to the Freedom of our Constitution, and the internal Quiet of the Country. I shall grant, that Care ought to be taken to preserve, at all Times, a military Spirit and Discipline among the People; but from the Example of *Switzerland* we may be convinced, that this may be done by proper Regulations, without vesting a military Power hereditarily in the Family of any Subject. The Insignificance of our present Militia can be no Argument against its being in our Power to do so; because it is well known, that those who had the Framing of our Militia in its first Establishment, and those who have had the Management of it ever since, designed that it should be useless, on purpose to make Way for our agreeing to have always a standing Army kept up in the Heart of the Kingdom, under the specious Name of Guards and Garrisons; tho' it must be allowed, and is confirmed by the History of all Nations, that the keeping up of a standing Army in any Country, is the most effectual Method that can be taken for putting an End to all Sort of military Spirit, as well as military Discipline, among the People. Let us, therefore, as soon as Peace is established, dismiss our standing Army, and make proper Regulations for restoring a military Spirit and Discipline among our People, and I will engage we shall succeed in such a laudable Endeavour, without vesting such Jurisdictional or Military Powers in the Family of any Subject, as may be dangerous to the Crown, to the Peace of the Country, and to the Liberties of the People.

I am, &c.

From the LONDON GAZETTE extraordinary, July 2.

By the last Letters from his Royal Highness the Duke of CUMBERLAND, the following Account has been received.

Relation of the ACTION at the Village of VAL*, between the Left Wing of the ALLIED ARMY, and the FRENCH, the 2d of July, N. S.

THE 30th ult. the Army marched by the Left in three Columns towards

Lonaken, and encamped that Night between that Place and *Gbenck*; at the same Time the different Detachments of the Army under Count *Daun*, and the Prince of *Wolfenbuttle*, with the Corps of General *Baroniani*, passed *Bilsen*, and encamped at the *Grande Commanderie*; the Corps of the Comte de *Clermont*, Prince, not having retired behind *Tongres*, but occupying still the high Ground from *Tongres* to *Tongrebergh*, notwithstanding the Approach of our Army, made it evident, that they designed to sustain that Corps with their whole Force, and, if possible, to gain the Camp of *Bilsen*.

This Position of the French Army, made the intercepting the Corps of *Clermont* impracticable; it was resolved therefore, by his Royal Highness the Duke, in Concert with Marshal *Batbiani* and Prince *Waldeck*; (after having reconnoitred the Country towards the *Jaar* that Morning) to take Possession of the Camp of *Bilsen*, extending the Left to *Millen*; for that Purpose the whole Army had Orders to march by Break of Day, the 1st of July, N. S. His Royal Highness and Prince *Waldeck* remained all that Night at the *Commanderie*, and the Marshal at *Bilsen*, in order to lose no Time the next Morning in making the necessary Dispositions for the Arrival of the Army.

On the 1st of July, his Royal Highness was on Horseback by Break of Day, in order to reconnoitre towards the Enemy; but about 4 o'Clock we could perceive the Enemy's Cavalry in Motion in two Columns, stretching towards their Right, which we immediately concluded was with a Design to gain the Heights of *Millen* and *Herdeeren*, and if they found it possible, to fall on the Head of our Columns, which were then in March from their Camp, inclining that Way: Before Six their Irregulars, who flanked the March of their Columns, were skirmishing with our advanced Hussars and *Lycanians*.

The Instant that the Columns of the Enemy appeared, his Royal Highness sent Orders to Sir *John Ligonier* to advance with the Left Wing of Cavalry as fast as possible, and to the Foot to press their March; at the same Time he ordered the Prince of *Wolfenbuttle* to occupy the Villages of *Grote* and *Klein Sparve*, with the Infantry of the Corps de Reserve, and to form his Cavalry on the Plain between those Villages and the *Grande Commanderie*. These Precautions being taken for maintaining our Post at *Bilsen*, his Royal Highness was desirous of forming our Cavalry Time enough on the Heights of *Herdeeren*, for the Reception of the Enemy; but before our Cavalry could arrive, the Enemy had already occupied

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those

* This is what was at first called the ACTION of Kistelt, (see p. 253, 254) this and Val being two obscure Villages between *Tongres* and *Maastricht*. See the Map of the Low Countries in our Mag. for April last.

those Heights, and presented three Lines of Cavalry on the Descent of the Hill, with their Irregulars, both Horse and Foot, before them; this made it immediately necessary to alter the designed Position of the Left, since we were no longer Masters of those Heights; accordingly it was unanimously agreed to extend the Left to *Wirkle*, the Right still occupying *Eilsen*, as in the former Position.

As soon as the Left Wing of Cavalry came up, it was formed in the Plain below *Herdeeren*, in order to check the Enemy's advancing, and give our Infantry Time to come who were behind them. This Motion was executed with great Spirit by our Cavalry under Sir *John Ligonier*, who, on the Arrival of the Infantry, countermarched by his Left, on the Right Flank of the Infantry, thro' the Plain, in order to take up his Ground in Order of Battle, near the Village of *Wirkle*, covering the Flank of his March with eight Squadrons, who made always a Front to the Hill of *Herdeeren*.

This whole Day was spent in forming the Army, and it was determined to receive the Enemy's Attack, if they thought fit to bring on a general Action, as by advancing they would in some Degree give up the Advantage of their Ground above us. In Consequence of this Resolution, the Villages of the *Grande Commanderie*, and the two *Spawes*, were filled with the Infantry of the Corps de Reserve, and a Part of Count *Doun's* Detachment, whilst the rest made a Flank towards *Bilsen*, where there was a strong Post with Cannon, in order to prevent the Enemy's coming round us. The Left Wing took Post in the Village of *Wittinghem*, (where his Royal Highness posted the Brigade of *British* Foot Guards) and the Hamlet of *Val*: The Lines of Infantry extended behind the Villages, having the Left Wing of Cavalry in a Line with the Infantry, and the Imperial Cavalry formed in two Lines before the *Klein Spawe*. Whilst we were employed in forming the Army, which was completed between Four and Five in the Afternoon, the Enemy kept constantly skirmishing with the Irregulars in the Plain, and advancing more Cavalry on the Side of the Hill of *Herdeeren*. This was done to mask the March of their Infantry, which kept moving on to our Left, under Cover of the Hill on the other Side.

The Corps of Irregulars, under the Command of General *Trips*, which had covered the March of the Enemy from *Lier*, was now joined, and ordered to the Left, in order to cover that Flank, and watch the Motions of the Enemy that Way: The *Dutch* Cavalry was ordered to be formed in the Rear of the Left of their own Infantry, and the Right of the *Hessian*, as that was

judged the weakest Part of the Line of Battle.

This Evening we cannonaded the Enemy very smartly from a Hill in the Front of the Village of *Val*, and some Shots were exchanged likewise on the Right; but it grew so late, that it was plain the Enemy did not mean to engage a General Action at that Time. His Royal Highness the Duke, accompanied by the other Generals, after having rode several Times from Right to Left, and taken all the Measures that could be thought of for the Security of the Situation, ordered the Army to remain under Arms all Night.

At Day-break on the 2d, his Royal Highness, with the Marshal, and Prince *Waldeck*, visited the Lines, and made some Alteration in the former Dispositions, by advancing the Front Line of the Left, in a Line with the Village of *Val*, and bringing up the second nearer to sustain it; the Village was occupied by the Regiments of late *Craufurd's*, *Pulteney's*, *Dejean's*, and *Freudeman's* Regiment of *Hanoverians* (with Artillery.) The Foot Guards were likewise retired from the Village of *Wittinghem*, and made a Flank from the Right of the *Hessian* Grenadiers, towards the *Bavarians* of the Center, fronting the Village of *Wittinghem*, which we burnt, in order to prevent the Enemy's making Use of it to annoy us.

The Enemy, during the Night, had brought more Squadrons upon the Hill of *Herdeeren*, and we could perceive they had thrown up some Works upon the Brow of the Hill; but the greatest Part of their Infantry, which filed off towards our Left, kept marching on the Right Flank of their Cavalry. Several Batteries of the *English* Artillery were placed along our Front, in order to rake the Enemy as they should come down the Hills.

At Eight o'Clock we could not perceive that they made any Motion towards our Front, which made us suspect that they were concealing the Motion of their Infantry, and amusing us with these Corps of Cavalry, in Hopes to cut us off from *Maefrischt*, by pouring down a large Column of Infantry upon the Left; Orders were therefore given to the Irregulars to watch, with the utmost Attention, the Enemy's Motions towards the *Muse*.

His Royal Highness, with the Generals, being returned to the *Commanderie*, in order to concert what Measures should be taken in case the Enemy should not chuse to advance upon us, Sir *John Ligonier* sent Lieut. Col. *Forbes* to acquaint the Duke, that by the Motions of the Enemy, they appeared to be forming to attack the Left Wing, and that he had ordered all to Arms. His Royal Highness immediately went thither,

ther, the Marshal and Prince *Waldeck* going at the same Time to prepare their respective Corps. No sooner were the Batteries of the Left Wing all fixed for the Reception of the Enemy, than their Infantry appeared coming down into the Plain, thro' a Valley between the Hills which leads from *Rempst*, formed in a vast Column, of nine or ten Battalions in Front, and as many deep, of their best Corps, bearing directly at the Village of *Val*, in and about which, almost the whole of the Action was, which lasted near five Hours. Our Batteries continued firing the whole Time the Enemy was advancing, as well upon their Foot as the Squadrons of Horse that supported the Right and Left Flanks of their Column.

At Ten o'Clock the Cannonading of the Enemy's Side began against the Village, with the Field-Pieces that they brought with their Infantry; (the second Shot of which killed his Royal Highness's German Aid de Camp the Baron *Zigelaar*) which was immediately followed with the Attack of their first Brigades. These were soon dispersed with prodigious Loss, as were the second, third, and fourth Divisions. Overpowered by this constant Supply of fresh Troops, the Regiments in *Val* were obliged to give Way; but being sustained by the Regiments of *Wolfe*, *Charles Howard*, *Conway*, and *Haus*, returned to the Charge, and recovered their Post. The Brigades of *Navarre*, *La Marque*, *Irish*, *Monaco*, *Royal des Vaisseaux*, and several others, were entirely ruined. The Enemy kept still pouring on fresh Lines of Foot, so that the Village was lost and regained of both Sides several Times. The Battalions of the *British* and *Hanoverian* Infantry entered the Village four or five different Times each, tho' the *French* but once, as they could never be rallied, and were always supplied with fresh Brigades.

The Instant that the Enemy made the first general Discharge of Small Arms at the Village, his Royal Highness ordered one of his Aids de Camp to go immediately to Marshal *Barbiano*, to inform him that the Left was attacked, that the Enemy appeared determined to make his whole Effort upon *Val*, and therefore desired he would be attentive to support him speedily and effectually. The Marshal returned for Answer, that he was doing his utmost for that Purpose, and had ordered away directly from the Right the nine Battalions of the Left Wing, which had been detached with Count *Daun*, and the five that were with the Corps de Reserve; and would likewise support him as much further as was possible. Besides this Infantry, Part of the Squadrons of Count *Daun*'s Corps were ordered to join the Left; the Part of

Daun's Detachment arrived Time enough to go into the Village and do great Execution, but the five of the Corps de Reserve did not arrive till after, as they were posted further on the Right.

About Twelve o'Clock, Affairs went on so well, that his Royal Highness ordered the whole Left Wing to advance upon the Enemy, whose Infantry gave Way so fast, that they were obliged to put Cavalry behind them, and on their Flanks, to drive them on with their Swords. The Center began likewise to advance under Prince *Waldeck* (who was at the Head of his Corps the whole Day) and his Royal Highness desired the Marshal to advance as much as his Ground would allow him, towards *Herdeeren*, and to annoy the Enemy's Flank; which he did, driving the Enemy out of the Village of *Elebt*, which was in the Front of the Hill of *Herdeeren*, where they had taken Post the Night before. The Right Wing could not however advance so fast as the Left, because, had they inclined towards the Front of the Village of *Vlitinghem*, they would have exposed their Flank to that Corps which the Enemy had on *Herdeeren*, which was very considerable, joined to a large Battery of 18 Pounders; and it was necessary to be very attentive to *Bilsen*, lest the Enemy should come round our Right Flank; however they kept moving on, and prevented the Enemy from detaching any more Troops from their Left to their Right.

The Enemy began now to advance more Infantry of their Reserve from *Rempst*, all inclining to *Val*, and Part of their Cavalry of the Right inclined to the Center, in order to keep up the Foot; when by the Misconduct of some Squadrons in the Center, who perceived the Foot before them prest hard upon and giving Way, instead of remedying which by sustaining the Infantry before them, they went to the Right about, and overthrew the five Battalions of the Corps de Reserve, which were coming from the Right towards *Val*. His Royal Highness rode immediately to the Head of the Cavalry, and endeavoured, with the Assistance of the Dutch Major General *Cannenberg*, (who did all that Man could do) to rally them, but in vain; the Enemy's Squadrons had already entered with them, completed the Confusion there, and divided the Army: His Royal Highness with Difficulty rejoined the Left Wing, whose Right Flank, and the Right Flank of the Village they sustained, was now exposed to two Fires.

Tho' His Royal Highness had desired more Infantry from the Right Wing before this, and six more Battalions were in March to join him, yet this unexpected Break so

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disconcerted all Precautions that could be taken, that it was Time to think of making good the Retreat to *Maestricht*; however the Cavalry of the Left, and some Squadrons of the Imperialists, under the Command of Major General *Bourbonville*, (who distinguished themselves extremely) which had begun to advance before, led on by Sir *John Ligonier*, were already advanced so far as to be on the Point of charging the French Cavalry, which they did with so much Success, that they overthrew all before them, but too eager in the Pursuit of the Enemy, received a sharp Fire from the Foot which they had posted in a hollow Way, and some Hedges, to favour the Flight of their Horse, by which they suffered a good deal; they dispersed however that Foot, and some fresh Squadrons which the Enemy sent down upon them; but it was all in vain whilst the Army was cut in two: His Royal Highness therefore called them off, and sent Word to the Marshal that he should retire towards *Maestricht*, and would move towards *Velt-Wesel*, and *Lonaken* to favour his Retreat. This done, he retired the Left Wing slowly and in good Order, bringing off all the heavy Field Artillery, tho' they were advanced before the Village of *Val*. The small Cannon that we lost, it was impossible to bring off, as many of them had the Wheels broke, and others were too far advanced at the Time we began to retire. The Enemy cannonaded us in the Retreat, but attempted nothing further, seeing the good Order we retired in, and knowing how greatly they had already suffered.

The Left Wing got to *Maestricht* about Five o'Clock, and the Dutch and Right Wing by Seven. The Enemy seemed to have a Mind to attack Prince *Wolfenbuttle* who made the Rear Guard, but after exchanging some small Shot, found it too difficult, and retired.

It is impossible to commend too much the Behaviour of the Generals, both of Horse and Foot. Sir *John Ligonier*, who charged at the Head of the British Dragoons with that Skill and Spirit, that he has shewed upon many Occasions, and in which he was so well seconded, had the Misfortune to have his Horse killed in the second Charge of the Cavalry, and was made Prisoner. Major General Count de *Yffenburg*, who led the Hessian Cavalry, is wounded and taken; Major General *Bland* is wounded in the Arm, but will do well.

Lord *Albemarle* did all that could be expected from an Officer, as the Behaviour of the British Infantry sufficiently shews: The Behaviour of Major General *Howard*, the Brigadiers *Price*, *Houghton*, and *Mordaunt*,

who were all in the Village with their Brigades, wants no Words to set it off.

General *Sommerfeldt*, Lieutenant General *Druckleben*, Major General *Zastrow*, and the rest of the Hanoverian Officers, did Honour to their Corps.

The Prince of *Hesse* rallied his Infantry several Times with the greatest Intrepidity and Coolness.

It would be unjust to the rest, to say that any Corps of the King's Royal or Electoral Troops did better than the others, tho' some were put to a severer Trial; in short, the Enemy must do us the Justice to own, that their Success was dearly bought.

Our Loss of Killed, Wounded and Missing, amounts to 4000, odd Hundred, and that of the Enemy not less than 10,000, amongst which are reckoned four Lieutenant Generals. We have taken above 60 Officers and 700 Men; amongst the Officers are Brigadier *Marquis de Blondel*, and the fourth Brother of my Lord *Dillon*, who commanded the Regiment of that Name.

We have taken from the Enemy five Standards, and seven Pair of Colours. We have lost four of the former, but the Hanoverians one Pair of Colours.

In the GAZETTE of July 5, we had the following Advices.

Head Quarters of the Camp of Heer, July 6, N. S.

SINCE the Action of the 2d, we have been employed in taking Care of our Wounded, and supplying the Men with such Necessaries as are generally lost on such Occasions. Numbers of our Men have returned since the Action, who escaped from the Enemy in the great Confusion they were in. The Enemy own 6000 Men wounded; from whence it is easy to imagine what their Killed must amount to. We have not yet been able to learn the Names of the Generals they have lost, but they reckon four Lieutenants-General certainly dead.

The Enemy has sent back this Day our unwounded Prisoners, the wounded being taken Care of in the French Hospitals, as theirs are in ours at *Maestricht*. We expect our Officers back in a few Days, in Pursuance of the Cartel of *Frankfort*.

We sent back Yesterday the Enemy's Prisoners.

Corrections and Additions to the former List of BRITISH OFFICERS Killed, &c. (See p. 253, 254.)

LIEUT. Col. *Williams*, Lieut. Col. *Rofs*, Killed. — Capt. *Scott*, Cornet *Scott*, Quarter-Master *Walwork*, Wounded. — Lord *Robert*

Robert Sutton, Prisoner.—Ensign Duncan, Quarter-Master Goodwin, *Missing*.

Dijon's Reg. Lieut. Clement, K.—Lieut. Col. Deane, Capt. Goddard, Lieut. Gremes, W.—Captain Boucher, Lieut. Lort, M.

Conway's, Lieut. Col. Stanhope, Capt. Cholmley, Douglas, Lieuts. Bowyer, M^cQueen, Ensign Crimble, W.—Col. Conway, Prisoner.—Capt. Dobson, Lieuts. Ramlay, Ellis, Ensigns Waterhouse, Rimple, M.

General and Staff-Officers.

General Ligonier, Prisoner, with two Aids de Camp, Hon. Capt. Keppel, and Capt. Campbell. — Major Scott, Aid de Camp to the Duke, bruised and a Contusion. — Major-General Bland, Majors of Brigade Leslie and Wolf, Lieut. Gen. Hawley's Aid de Camp, Capt. Pechel, Mr. Green, Engineer, W.—Capt. Heath, Engineer, M.

General and Field Officers of his Majesty's Electoral Troops Killed, Wounded, and Prisoners.

Infantry, Lieut. Col. de Sathmeister, Lieut. Col. de Lange, K.—Lieut. Gen. de Drachtoben, Brigadier Sporcken, Col. de Munchow, Lieut. Cols. de Hardenberg, de Poellier, de Ledebur, de Zastrow, de Hammerstein, Majors de Linstow, de Knefebeck, de Schlepegrel, W.—Col. de Horn, killed or Prisoner.—Lieut. Col. de Buttler, Prisoner.

Cavalry, Col. Hardenberg, K. — Lieut. Cols. Block, Walter, Majors Skoln, Borstel, W.

List of the Hessian Officers, Killed, Wounded, &c.

Cavalry. Reg. of Body Guards. One Captain, a Cornet, and an Adjutant, W.—Major Ussar, and 2 Lieutenants, Prisoners.

Prince Maximilian's. One Lieut. K. and an Adjutant, W.

Grafendorff's. A Capt. and one Lieut. W.—Major Obbeim and one Lieut. Prisoners.

Ysenburg's. Major-Gen. Count d'Ysenburg taken Prisoner.

Infantry. Reg. of Guards. Lieut. Col. Boff, W.

Grenadiers. One Capt. and one Lieut. W.—One Lieut. Prisoner.

Prince Frederick's. Lieut. Col. Grossel, W.

Prince Maximilian's. One Capt. W.

Danop's. One Capt. one Lieut. and two Ensigns, W.

Manzbach's. Lieut. Col. Dalwig, two Captains and one Ensign, W.

Artillery. One Lieutenant, K. two Gunners, K. and four W.

Total Killed, Wounded, &c.

	Officers & Men	Horses
Total British by 2d List	2110	382
Total Hanoverians	2435	525
Total Hessians	385	176
	4930	1083

In the GAZETTE of the 11th were the following Advices.

Head Quarters at Rickholt, July 10, N. S.

SIR John Ligonier, and all our Prisoners that were in a Condition to be moved, have joined the Army, but are not to serve till exchanged, which, 'tis hoped, will be very soon. The French Prisoners taken by us are sent back on the same Condition.—The Enemy own 1000 Officers killed and wounded in the Action of the second Instant.

Hague, July 13, N. S. We learn from Paris, that no Account had yet been published of the Action of the second Instant, but a very imperfect one in the Paris Gazette. None of the private Letters make the Loss of the French Army less than 10,000 Men, and some more.—The French near Maastricht have made no considerable Motion since the Action; and the Allied Army extends itself on the other Side of the Meuse.

Some farther Account of the Catholick Provinces of the LOW COUNTRIES. (See p. 274. See also the MAPS in our Magazines for April and May.)

THE Austrian Netherlands, or the Ten Catholick Provinces, commonly call'd by the general Name of Flanders (the principal of them) including the two Fiefs of the Empire, the Archbishoprick of Cambray, and the Bishoprick of Liege, are bounded on the North with the Ocean, and the United Provinces; on the West, or North-West, with the Ocean; on the South and South-West, with France; and on the East, with Germany. Their Extent South and North is about 150 Miles from Thionville in Luxemburg to Boisseduc to Brabant; and about 180 West and East, from Graveline in Flanders to Aix la Chapelle on the Confines of the Dutchy of Juliers.

Flanders is generally one of the best and most plentiful Countries in the World, extremely populous, and full of excellent Towns and Villages. Its Air is good; its Soil most fertile; the People good-natur'd, hardy, and laborious. This Country was once so very rich, that the King of Spain's Revenues from thence, when he had all, was greater than any Prince's in Christendom, the French King excepted; but of late Years the Charge of keeping these Provinces has been much greater than the Revenues. The Strength of these Parts is very great: But many of the best and strongest Places are now in the Possession of the French; and for a long Time the House of Austria

Austria has not been able to keep those they retain, without the Help either of the *English*, *Dutch*, or *Brandenburgers*. These latter possess Part of the Dutchy of *Guelderland*, and the adjoining Dutchy of *Cleves*.

The Traffick in *Flanders* has been always very great; but now nothing near so much as formerly, by reason of the late prodigious Increase of the United Provinces, and more particularly on Account of prohibiting the Navigation of the *Scheld*, whereby *Antwerp*, once the Emporium of *Europe*, is in a great Measure ruined. It chiefly consists of several Sorts of Manufactures, as rich Tapestries, fine Camblets, Serges, coloured Says, Mock Velvets, great Quantities of fine Linnen, Damasks, Cambricks, Taffaties, Points, Laces, and striped Stuffs for Beds, which are transported into many Countries; all Sorts of Ribbons, Bastard Sattins, and many other Things of the like Nature, made at the Cities of *Mons*, *Ghent*, *Brussels*, *Ypres*, *Lille*, *Bruges*, *Mechlin*, *Valenciennes*, &c.

The Inhabitants consist of *Flemings*, *Walloon*s, *Spaniards*, with some Intermixture of *French*, *Dutch*, *English*, and of late Years *Germans*. The Religion among them is various, according to their several Nations. In those Places which are in the Possession of the *Austrians* and *French*, that of the *Roman Church* alone is publicly allowed, and the Protestants tolerated out of Policy by the *Austrians* only. On the contrary, in those Places that belong to the *Hollanders*, the Protestant is only publicly exercised, and the Popish suffered in private. The Archbishopricks and Bishopricks are all *Roman Catholic*.

The Languages most generally used are *Walloon* and *Flemish*. The *Walloon* is a corrupt *French*, spoken in *Artois*, *Hainault*, *Namur*, *Luxembourg*, *French Flanders*, Part of *Brabant*, and of the Bishoprick of *Liege*. The *Flemish*, or *Low Dutch*, is a Dialect of the *German*, spoken in the *Marquisate*, *Mechlin*, Part of *Brabant*, *Flanders*, and the rest of the Bishoprick of *Liege*. The *French* is much in use among the better Sort. The *German* was introduced there by the Elector of *Bavaria*, Governor of the *Spanish Netherlands*, at the End of the last Century, and has been since established at the Court of *Brussels* by the *Austrian Government*: But the *French* now takes Place of it under *French Power*.

The two principal Rivers are the *Maese* or *Meuse*, and the *Scheld* or *E scaut*.

1. The *Maese* has its Source in *France* near *Mount de Vauze*, in the Bishoprick of *Langres* in *Champagne*; passes thro' *Charlemont*, *Bouvines*, *Dinant*, *Namur* (where it receives the River *Sambre*) *Huy*, *Liege*, *Mastricht*, *Ruremond*, *Venlo*, and *Grave*, and falls into the *Wabal* (a Branch of the

Rhine) near *Herwerden*, where it takes the Name of *Meruwe*, and having formed an Island called *Ysselmonde*, near *Dordrecht*, runs into the Ocean.

2. The *Scheld* has its Source in *Picardy*, a Province in *France*, and having washed the Towns of *Cambray*, *Valenciennes*, *Tournay*, *Oudenard*, *Ghent*, and *Antwerp*, and embraced some of the Islands of *Zealand*, it falls into the Ocean, big with the Waters of the Rivers *Lys*, *Lieue*, *Dender*, and *Rupel*.

In these Provinces are two Archbishopricks, viz. *Cambray* and *Mechlin*; and 11 Bishopricks, viz. *Antwerp*, *Boisleduc*, *Bruges*, *Ghent*, *Ruremond*, and *Ypres*, under *Mechlin*; *Namur*, *Arras*, *St. Omer*, and *Tournay*, under *Cambray*; and *Liege* under *Cologne* in *Germany*. Here are also 155 Cities or walled Towns, and near 7000 Villages, besides the Castles, Forts, and Noblemens Houses, which are almost innumerable. The chief City of the Whole was *Antwerp*, but *Brussels* is now the most remarkable, having been long the Seat of the *Spanish* and *German* Governors. The chief City of the *French* is *Lille*; of the *Hollanders*, *Boisleduc*, or *Mastricht*; and of the Bishop of *Liege*, *Liege*.

The Government formerly belonged wholly to the *Spaniards*: But the *Austrians*, their Successors, had only about two Thirds of *Flanders* and *Brabant*, about Half *Hainault* and *Limburgh*, the greatest Part of *Luxembourg*, and all *Namur*. Of these, *Flanders*, *Hainault*, and *Brabant*, have been lately conquered from them. The *French*, before the present War broke out, had *Artois*, *Cambray*, a little of *Luxembourg*, about Half of *Hainault*, a Third of *Flanders*, and a Quarter of the Bishoprick of *Liege*.

The *Hollanders* have about Half of *Limburgh*, near a Third of *Brabant*, a sixth Part of *Flanders* (lately lost) and a small Part of the Bishoprick of *Liege*.

The Bishop of *Liege* possesses the Remainder of that Province.

Flanders, comprehending the *Cambrisis*, the County of *Liege*, and Part of *Guelderland*, is divided into 12 Parts, viz. 1. The County of *Flanders*. 2. Dukedom of *Brabant*. 3. The Marquisate of the Holy Empire. 4. The Lordship of *Mechlin*. 5. Part of the Dukedom of *Guelders*. 6. The Dukedom of *Limburgh*. 7. The County of *Liege*. 8. The County of *Namur*. 9. The Dukedom of *Luxembourg*. 10. The County of *Hainault*. 11. The *Cambrisis*. 12. The County of *Artois*.

ADVISES concerning the French homeward-bound ST. DOMINGO FLEET, &c.

Admiralty-Office, June 30.

HIS Majesty's Ships the *Kent* and *Hampden* Court of 70 Guns, *Eagle* and *Lynx*

of 68, *Chaper* of 50, *Hector* of 44 Guns, with the *Puma* and *Dolphin* Fireships, cruizing at Sea under the Command of Capt. Fox, on the 20th Instant, at Four in the Morning in the Latitude of $47^{\circ} 18' N.$ Cape *Orizaba* bearing S. 62 East, distant 146 Leagues, fell in with the French Homeward-bound *St. Domingo* Fleet, consisting of 170 Sail, under the Convoy of four French Men of War. The French were at Windward, the Wind at N. N. E. our Squadron chased them the whole Day, and at Night the French Men of War bore of our Squadron, N. N. E. about 5 Miles. Our Ships being foul and sickly, having been ever since the Middle of April upon their cruizing Station, in order to meet with this Fleet, could not gain upon the French Men of War from 11 o'Clock in the Morning till 4 in the Afternoon with all Sails set, tho' the French were under their Topsails and Forefalls. At Five the French Men of War set their Mainfalls and Topgallantfalls, and went away, without making any Signal, either by Gun or Light, and escaping in the Night, abandon'd their Convoy. The next Day, there being but very little Wind, our Ships pursued the French Merchantships, which had separated, and took several; but the next Day, the 23d, the Wind blew fresh in the S. W. Quarter, with very thick Weather. The *Admiral*, of 50 Guns, Capt. *Hadcock*, being a clean Ship, and cruizing on the Soundings, fell in with them and took eight. Most of our Squadron are return'd into Port with their Prizes, amounting in all to about 30 Sail: But the *Eagle* and *Lion* are still at Sea, in Chase of the scatter'd Ships.

Admiralty-Office, July 2.

Since the Accounts receiv'd at this Office on the 30th past, his Majesty's Ship the *Chaceffer*, Capt. *Durell*, and *Falcon* Sloop Capt. *Campbell*, are arriv'd at *Plymouth*; and the *Eagle* Capt. *Rodney* is come into the Downs, and have brought in with them 12 more Ships of the French homeward-bound *West-India* Fleet; so that 42 Sail of that Fleet have been already taken and brought in by his Majesty's Ships.

Admiralty-Office, July 7.

On Sunday the 21st, Admiral *Warren*, steering with his Squadron for *Cape Finisterre*, fell in with ten Sail (six of them nearer the Land than the other four) to which they immediately gave Chase. The Admiral concluded they were all French, and therefore kept some of the Squadron close upon a Wind after the four, while himself with the rest, went in Pursuit of the six. In a short Time, one of the four made a Signal for knowing each other, and proved to be

his Majesty's Ships the *Prince Frederick*, *Bristol*, and *Centurion*, with a Portuguese Brig they had spoke with. They had followed the six other Ships with their Merchants, into a Bay a little to Windward of the Island of *Sifarga*, where the Enemy's Ships anchored very regularly, not imagining that we should follow them; but finding their Mistake, cut their Cables and run ashore, set Fire to one of the Ships, and a very fine Brig, which blew up before our Boats could get on Board. The Ship which blew up was the *Etoile*, a Man of War of 46 Guns, and about 400 Men, came from *Port Louis* with a Convoy of ten Sail of Merchantships, six of which parted Company in the *West-Indies*. As they had not set Fire to the four Merchantships, the Admiral ordered the *Monmouth*, *Portland*, and *Ambuscade*, to anchor, and the next Day they got them all off, and without the least Damage. They are all thought to be pretty valuable, one of them alone being said to be worth 45,000*l.* and are come safe into *Plymouth*, under Convoy of the *Portland*.

His Majesty's Ship the *Lion* is arriv'd at *Plymouth* with four more of the *St. Domingo* Fleet, which he took alone within 12 or 16 Leagues W. S. W. of *Belle Isle*.

ARTICLES of the CHARGE exhibited against ARCHIBALD STUART, Esq; late Lord Provost of Edinburgh, by his Majesty's Advocate for Scotland; supported by 76 Witnesses, and several Writings.

I. WHEREAS the Preservation of the City of *Edinburgh* from falling into the Hands of the Rebels was of great Importance to that City itself, and to us and the Kingdom in general, and the Care of it especially incumbent on the Lord Provost for the Time being, and ought to have been looked after with the utmost Attention, Zeal, and Vigour, in such an Exigency as when the Rebels got to the Southward of our Troops under Sir *John Cope*, of which Advices came to *Edinburgh* in the latter End of *August* 1745, from which there was Reason to fear that the Taking of that City would be attempted by the Rebels, and to hope that our Army might soon come to its Relief: Yet in these Circumstances the said *Archibald Stuart*, then chief Magistrate, and sole military Governor of that City, did nothing of his own Accord towards providing effectually for the Defence thereof: On the contrary, every Measure for that Purpose, proposed and pressed by the honest Zeal of the other Magistrates, Council, and Citizens, were thwarted and retarded, or absolutely refused and declined.

July, 1747

T 1

330 Articles against the late Lord Provost of Edinburgh. July

clined. In this Manner he received a Proposition made in the latter End of *August*, 1745, for raising a Regiment of 1000 Men, by voluntary Subscriptions, for Defence of the City; against which he formed Objections on Account of the Expence, and affected Doubts concerning the Legality thereof.

II. He treated in like Manner another Application made to him in the Beginning of *September* 1745, by a Number of Citizens, for Leave to associate themselves, under his chief Command, as Volunteers for the Defence of the City; and after his Objections to the Legality of that Measure were over-ruled, he would not suffer it to be published, that he heartily approved, but barely, that he acquiesced in that Measure; and yet his Aversion to it discovered itself frequently, particularly by his cold, if not rude Behaviour to those Volunteers, when he went to a publick Meeting of them in the New Church Isle of *Edinburgh* to name their Captains.

III. Thro' his Misbehaviour, when certain Repairs of the City Walls, and other Works for making it defensible for some Time against an Enemy, who had no Artillery, and were very unskilful in making Sieges, had been proposed and advised, amongst others, by the now deceased and famous Mr. *MacLaurin*, and were ordered by the Council to be made, the Execution whereof was chiefly incumbent on the Lord Provost, they were carried on very slowly and imperfectly, notwithstanding the frequent Complaints of the zealous Citizens; and as late as *Sunday, September 15, 1745*, when the Rebels were come within a few Miles of *Edinburgh*, he refused to give Orders for loading the Cannon planted upon the City Walls, and to apply for some of the Sailors from on board some of our Ships of War for managing those Cannon, when we would not otherwise be provided of fit Persons to act as Gunners.

IV. That he refused to follow several Propositions pressed by well-affected Inhabitants, for the Defence of the City; such as, that the Trained Bands, consisting of a promiscuous Number of Burgesses, whereof many were known to be disaffected, should be laid aside, as had been practised in 1715, and that Arms should only be trusted in the Hands of such as were known to be well-affected; that a general Search for Arms should be made within the City; that a Number of the ablest-bodied Men, of the Tradesmens Servants, should be armed for defending the City when it should be attacked, on the Encouragement of a Guinea to be given to each of them; towards defraying which the Volunteers offered to him to raise 500 *l. Sterling*.

V. That he misbehaved in respect to the Succours that were brought from the Country near *Edinburgh*, of Numbers of well-affected Subjects, under Gentlemen of well-known Loyalty, who offered their Service to defend the City, without Reward, upon that dangerous Occasion; but these Offers

A were ill-treated and coldly received by him: For Instance, he proposed to Sir *Robert Dickson* of *Inveresk*, who came to *Edinburgh* on *September 15, 1745*, from *Musselburgh*, with 150 Volunteers to offer their Service, that these Men should enlist themselves for three Months as Soldiers in the *Edinburgh* Regiment; which could be no otherwise received by these Volunteers than as an Insult and Discouragement to their Zeal; who, being Tradesmen or Husbandmen, did not design to leave their Occupations, and enlist as Soldiers for Hire.

VI. That on *Sept. 16, 1745*, he received a Message from the Camp of the Rebels, by *Andrew Alvos*, Writer to the Signet, importing, that *Edinburgh* would be ill-treated, if not speedily surrendered; being a Message to the same Effect with a Letter that Day from the Pretender's Son, addressed to the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of *Edinburgh*; and yet he did not immediately commit Mr. *Alvos* to Prison, nor communicate the Receipt of that Letter to any other of our Officers.

D VII. That the same Day he received a Petition from some Inhabitants who opposed the Defence of the City, insisting to have a general Meeting called of the principal Inhabitants, to consult what was proper to be done; and he accordingly held and presided in a Meeting in the New Church Isle that Day, upon the ringing of the Fire-Bell; which was the appointed Signal for the Volunteers to repair to their Alarm Posts: In Consequence of which, few or none of these Volunteers were or could be present at that Meeting, in which there were Numbers of Persons of known Disaffection to the Government: And thus the general Cry was given for surrendering the City, notwithstanding it was well known the Rebels were ill armed, and he had been offered, in Aid of the other Forces of the City, to send in 100 Dragoons, or as many as he should desire; but he refused to admit any of them, tho' he had requested such a Party by a Writing under his Hand, to General *Gust*, but two Hours before.

F VIII. At this Meeting the above Letter from the Pretender's Son was delivered to him; and after dismissing the Meeting, he, with others of the Magistrates, &c. went to the Council-Chamber, where he caused, or suffered the said Letter to be publicly read, and moved or agreed that an Answer should be given to it; which

Inter-

Intercourse was the more criminal in him, that any Danger or Necessity that might be alleged, in order to avoid the same, being punishable as High-Treason, was owing to his Backwardness to discharge his Duty.

IX. That all this while he refused or neglected, tho' frequently applied to, to give Orders to the Volunteers, who had been long standing in the Streets, how to dispose of themselves or their Arms; upon which they took and executed the Resolution of carrying their Arms to the Castle, to prevent their falling into the Hands of the Rebels.

X. That Evening he refused or declined to give his Licence or Authority for a Party sent by Gen. Guesf, or Gen. Preston, to remove or spike up the Cannon planted on the City Walls. About the same Time he gave Orders to Capt. Dalziel, of the City Guard, to keep Guard that Night with the usual Complement in peaceable Times; and about the same Time he gave Orders to the Parties of the Trained Bands, who had been upon Guard at the several Gates of the City, to quit their Posts, and dispose of their Arms in Places where they must fall into the Hands of the Rebels as soon as they entered the City.

XI. The same Evening it was proposed in Council, where he presided, that the City's Arms, in Number 1200 Firelocks and Bayonets, should be lodged in the Castle, to prevent their falling into the Hands of the Rebels; but he refused or declined to give any Order for that Purpose, and the Arms were seized by the Rebels the Day following; who came to Edinburgh so imperfectly armed, that this Supply of Arms appears to have been one principal Cause of the Disaster that befel our Forces near Preston-pans, on Sept. 21.

XII. By these Means it was violently suspected and believed, that he was secretly in the Interest of the Pretender; and the City fell into the Hands of the Rebels, entering the Netherbow-Port, early on Sept. 27, when it was guarded with nothing more than a Serjeant's Command of the City-Guard, and was opened for a Hackney-Coach to go out, which had just returned from bringing back the second Deputation sent by the Provost, &c. to the Pretender's Son.

LIST of WRITINGS to be produced for proving the above CHARGE against Mr. STUART.

1. Letter from the Pretender's Son, dated at his Camp, Sept. 16, 1745, addressed to the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of Edinburgh.

2. Answer from the Pretender's Son to

the first Deputation sent by the Magistrates and Council to his Camp.

3. Answer by ditto, to the second Deputation from ditto.

4. Representation by the Ministers of Edinburgh, to the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council thereof, dated Sept. 6, 1745, in Favour of the Design for putting the City in a proper Posture of Defence.

5. Petition and Address to the Lord Provost and Magistrates of Edinburgh, of certain Burgesses and Inhabitants of the City, offering to serve as Volunteers in Defence of the City, against the Rebels; with two Opinions of his Majesty's Advocate and Solicitor thereto annexed, dated Sept. 7, 1745.

6. Application from the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and his Majesty's Advocate and Solicitor, to General Guesf, Sept. 16, 1745, for a Party of Dragoons to assist in Defence of the City.

7. Representation of the Committee of Volunteers, to Archibald Stuart, Lord Provost; without a Date, and unsigned, but found in his Custody when apprehended.

8. Representation to the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of Edinburgh, of certain Inhabitants of the City thereto subscribing; which bears no Date, but will be proved to have been presented to the Provost, on Sept. 16, 1745, found in his Pocket when apprehended.

9. Journal of what passed, relating to the Defence of Edinburgh, from Monday, Sept. 2, till Monday, Sept. 16, in the Hand-writing of the now deceased Mr. Colin Mac-laurin, Professor of Mathematicks in the College of Edinburgh, and found amongst his Papers after his Death.

10. Examination of Archibald Stuart, Esq; Dec. 7, 1745, before a Committee of the Lords of the Privy Council.

WILL. GRANT.

When the new-elected REPRESENTATIVES for the City of LONDON were declared by the Sheriffs from the Hustings, Sir WILLIAM CALVERT made a SPEECH to the following Effect.

Gentlemen of the Livery of London,

I STAND here to return you my sincere and hearty Thanks, for electing me one of your Representatives; but first I beg Leave to say, that if any Thing has dropt from me, during the Course of this Election, offensive to any body, either in Word, or in Writing, I sincerely ask Pardon, and hope the Oversight will be excused. Gentlemen, I would further observe, that as we have lately had a most daring and insolent Attempt to shake the English Palladium, it was my constant Study, in that Time of

332 *List of St. Domingo Ships taken by the English.* July

Hurry and Confusion, to contribute all that lay in my Power to the rendering fruitless the Designs of those Enemies to our Religion and Liberties: This I am so far from being ashamed to own to you, that I glory in it; and had others pursued the same Conduct, that audacious Enterprize had been sooner crush'd; but instead of that, some Gentlemen meanly refus'd to contri-

bute any Assistance. In this my Conduct, by the Favour of your electing me again, I am approv'd by the true Patriots of the City of London. Accept my humble Acknowledgments for the same: and you may be assur'd, that the Prosperity of my Country in general, and the Rights and Privileges of this City in particular, shall be my constant Care.

The following is an exact LIST of the French Ships, homeward-bound, from St. Domingo, &c. already taken by his Majesty's Ships and brought into Port. (See p. 329.)

<i>Ships Names</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Lading</i>	<i>By what Ships taken</i>
La Marie Susanne	120	15	Sugar, Indigo, Cotton and Coffee	} Kent.
La Fortune	150	27	Sugar, Indigo, Coffee and Hides	
L'Esperance	400	66	Sugar and Indigo	
Le Jeune Isaac	300	27	Sugar, Indigo, Coffee and Hides	
L'Industrie	200	17	Sugar, Indigo and Hides	} Advice.
La Flora	320	28	Sugar, Coffee, Indigo and Hides	
Le Vainquer	200	23	Sugar and Coffee	
Le St. Esprit	500	130	Sugar, Indigo, Cotton and Coffee	
L'Atlas	380	44	Sugar, Indigo and Coffee	} Lion.
Verge de la Garde	300	27	Sugar, Coffee, Indigo and Hides	
Le Pontcaru	350	29	Sugar, Coffee and Indigo	
Le Magnifique	100	12	Sugar, Coffee and Indigo	
Le Pere de Famille	160	13	Sugar, Indigo and Cotton	} Oxford.
La St. Anne	96	7	Sugar and Coffee	
Le San	150	8	Sugar	} Eagle.
La Notre Dame de Grace	400	44	Sugar, Indigo and Coffee	
St. Malo	370	36	Sugar, Coffee and Indigo	
		12	dead in the Passage	
Europa	350	30	Sugar, Coffee and Indigo	} Hector and Dolphin Fire-ship.
		10	dead in the Passage	
Charlotta	150	24	Sugar, Coffee, Indigo, Cotton and Hides	
St. Clare	100	20	Sugar, Coffee and Indigo	
Marshal de Saxe	120	22	Sugar and Indigo	} One was taken by the Kent, 5 by the Lion, 4 by the Glou. 1 by the Falc. S. One by Lieut. Storack, of the Gloucester, as he was bringing the St. Clair Privateer (taken by the Falcon Sloop) into Plymouth. 4 by Sir Peter Warren's Sq.
L'Esperance	120	20	Sugar, Coffee and Indigo	
Necessaire	450	65	Sugar and Coffee	
St. Mathiew	380	34	Sugar, Coffee and Indigo	
Famille	190	13	Sugar, Coffee and Indigo	} Hampton Court.
La Reine d'Ange	175	21	Sugar, Coffee, Indigo and Leather	
La Belle Judith	160	24	Sugar	
Duc de Villeroy	250	26	Sugar	
Perfect	350	40	Sugar	} Advice.
Justice	270	25	Sugar and Indigo	
Two Sisters	150	22	Sugar and Indigo	
St. Joseph	120	11	Sugar and Hydes	
Mathariedle	260	26	Sugar	} Hampton Court.
Society	230	Men left her.	Sugar	
Vigilant	230	29	Sugar and Coffee	
Louisburgh	135	13	Sugar, Cochineal, Indigo and Coffee	
L'Amiable Martha	300	Men left her.	Sugar and Indigo	} Advice.
Neptune	150	18	Sugar	
Clasfar	130	20	Sugar	
Lanrieta	130	20	Sugar	
Catherine	135	Men left her.	Indigo and Sugar	} Advice.
Printemps (from Leoganne)	300	Men left her.	Sugar and Indigo	
Le Petite Fond	100	19	Sugar and Hides	
Reine Marie	180	21	Sugar	
Paix	250	23	Sugar	} Advice.
Triumphant	300	35	Sugar, Indigo and Coffee	
Le Charles Auguste	350	57	Sugar, Coffee, Indigo and Hides	
S. Reine	180	17	Sugar	



:S:

How blest has my time



been! what days have I known! Since wedlock's soft



bondage made Pelly my own: So joyful my



heart is, so easy my chain, That freedom is



tasteless, and roving a pain. That freedom is



tasteless, and roving a pain.



2.
Thro' walks, grown with woodbines, as
often we stray, [gay ;
Around us, our boys and girls, frolick and
How pleasing their sport is, the wanton
ones see, [me.
And borrow their looks from my Polly and
And borrow, &c.

3.
To try her sweet temper, oft-times am I
seen, [green:
In revels all day, with the nymphs of the
Tho' painful my absence, my doubts she
beguiles, [smiles.
And meets me at night with compliance and
And meets, &c.

4.
What tho' on her cheeks the rose loses
its hue, [year thro' :
Her ease and good humour bloom all the
Time still, as he flies, adds increase to her
truth, [her youth.
And gives to her mind what he steals from
And gives, &c.

5.
Ye shepherds so gay, who make love to
insnare, [fair ;
And cheat with false vows the too credulous
In search of true pleasure, how vainly you
roam ! [home.
To hold it for life, you must find it at
To hold, &c.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

IT has been always my Opinion, that no
one Branch of polite Literature is of so
great Use, or of so high Consequence to
Society, as moral Poetry, inasmuch as that
conveys to the Mind, and fixes on the
Memory, the noblest Sentiments, by repre-
senting them in a most engaging Manner.
It is for this Reason that *Homer* and *Virgil*
among the Ancients, *Spencer* and *Milton*
among the Moderns, have been always
esteemed and admired, not only as fine
Writers, but as Sages in Philosophy ; Men
who made use of the Melody they learned
from the Muses, to inculcate that Wisdom,
from which, perhaps, Men would have fled,
if not deceived by so agreeable an Harmony.
This was the original Use, this gave that
high Reputation to Poesy in ancient Times,
and much we ought to regret, that in suc-
ceeding Ages, Verse has been applied to
meaner Purposes, and thereby lost its Cre-
dit so far, as to be considered rather as an
Amusement than a Science, and as an En-
tertainment fitter to beguile an idle Hour
than to merit the Attention of Mens most
serious Moments.

But tho' this Degradation of Poetry has,
in this last Age, been both generally and
justly complained of, tho' it cannot be de-
nied, that Elegies, and Tales, and Sonnets,
and Epigrams, and Lampoons, have, for the
most Part, employed the Spirit and the
Spleen of second-rate Writers, yet we
have not wanted some Men of true Genius,
who have still maintained the Dignity of
Poesy, as mindful of her Divine Original.
We have seen very lately, a very fine
Poem, entitled, *Amyntor and Theodora*, or,
The Hermit, which is now known to be
Mr. Mallett's, in which, the most elevated
Thoughts appear in the most suitable Dress,

which is fraught with Principles of severe
Virtue, and which, as it cannot be read
but with the highest Pleasure, so it must
leave upon the Memory, Impressions never
to be defaced, of the most heroick Morality.
I flatter myself, therefore, that you will
take a Pleasure in giving Place even to
these hasty and incorrect Reflexions, as
well as to the following Instance of their
Justice and Truth : A Prayer made to the
Divine Being, in a Style worthy of the Oc-
casion, which may be justly called a ra-
tional Sacrifice to the Deity, as it is an Of-
fering of those Sentiments which naturally
arise in a devout Mind, from a serious
Review of his Power, his Wisdom, and
his Beneficence. It is taken from the se-
cond Canto of the Poem, and I dare as-
sure the Reader, that he may safely judge
of the Whole from this excellent Sample.

FOUNTAIN of light ! from whom you
rising sun [love !
First drew his splendor ; source of life and
Whose smile now wakes o'er earth's re-
kindling face [best !
The boundless blush of spring ; O first and
Thy essence, tho' from human sight and
search,
Tho' from the climb of all-created thought,
Ineffably remov'd ; yet man himself,
Thy lowest child of reason, man may read
The Maker's hand, intelligence supreme,
Unbounded power, on all his works impress,
In characters coeval with the sun,
And with the sun to last ; from world to
world,
From age to age, thro' every clime, re-
veal'd.
Hail universal goodness ! in full stream
For ever flowing from beneath the throne
Thro' earth, air, sea, to all things that have
life :
From all that live on earth, in air and sea,
The great community of nature's sons,
To the first Father, ceaseless praise ascend !
And

And in the general hymn my grateful voice
Be duly heard, among thy works not least,
Nor lowest; with intelligence inform'd,
To know thee and adore; with free-will
crown'd,
Where virtue leads, to follow and be blest.
O whether by thy prime decree ordain'd
To days of future life; or whether now
The mortal hour is instant, still vouchsafe,
Parent and Friend, to guide me blameless on
Thro' this dark scene of error and of ill,
Thy truth to light me, and thy peace to
cheer.

All else, of me unask'd, thy will supreme
With-hold or grant: And let that will be
done.

I am,

Your constant Reader,

And very humble Servant,

N. L.

WALLIS'S WALL on Dwidham Down near
Bristol, built Anno Domini 1746.

*Nulla re homines propius ad Deos accedunt,
quam Salutem hominibus dando.* CICERO.

LET Cook and Norton tow'ring * *folies*
raise,
Thy wisdom, Wallis, will I sing and praise:
Let heroes and prime ministers of state
Smile, when they're call'd, ironically, great;
Superior merit shall my verse employ,
Since better 'tis to save than to destroy.
Wallis observ'd with sympathizing pain,
When the fierce steed had scorn'd the
feeble rein, [plain:]
And borne the rider shudd'ring o'er the
Soon he resolv'd—as soon his wall is seen,
And we in safety now sweep o'er the green;
Close by the brink, from headlong danger free,
The frightful deep—a pleasing prospect see!
No more the swain shall, troubled, see his
sheep
Dust'd on the stinty basis of this steep;
No more your sage physician of the town,
In search of simples, shall come shatter'd
down; [graze,
But well secur'd, nigh the rock's verge shall
And thank his benefactor, as he—brays.
To happier scenes *Semiramis* is gone,
Who built the wond'rous wall of *Babylon*;
Thy soul as generous, shall mount on high,
And join thy sister builder in the sky:
Whence, as thou passest on thy starry way,
Thy wall, and grateful passengers survey:
And since the gods do equally divide
Their vacant posts—may'st thou o'er walls
preside!
Let the false marble call the coward brave,
And deify him dead, who liv'd a slave;
Thy artless stones, tho' uninscrib'd, declare
How much thou mad'st the publick weal
thy care.

Inscrib'd to Miss M——A B——N, at
B——H ASSEMBLY, June 22.

IF the sweet looks of innocence can please,
Or mild serenity, and graceful ease;
If generous ardours beauty can impart,
And charm the eye, and captivate the heart;
Then the young B——n in each breast
must move

The warmest wishes, and the purest love.
Oh! born with ev'ry charm, with ev'ry
grace,

A *Juno's* majesty, a *Venus's* face, [sing,
Raptur'd I snatch the lyre, while thou I
No Muse invok'd, nor tasted poet's spring;
Thyself the Muse, that canst my breast in-
spire,

And warm the lover with the poet's fire.
The shining circle of the fair I saw, [awe:
And view'd with pleasure, and beheld with
My unfix'd eyes survey'd the beauteous
sight, [light:]

Where youth and beauty strove to give de-
Here the bright sunshine of a radiant eye,
There the soft languish, and the piercing
sigh: [felt,

B——ter's charms with lustre shin'd con-
How envied he with such a treasure blest!
Now G——rd-n's graceful step attracts and
charms;

Each object pleases, yet no object warms;
Without emotion on each fair I gaze,
Coolly approve, and indolently praise.
But when *Maria* came, the beauteous maid,
Unconscious of her charms, with ev'ry
charm array'd,

Adorn'd, with easy negligence she moves,
And ev'ry eye engages and reproves;
With modest confidence, and awful grace,
Mixt with the glories of the loveliest face;
No more, indiff'rent, round I cast my eyes,
In my warm'd breast what mingling ar-
dours rise! [reign,

What unknown raptures in my bosom
Swell ev'ry pulse, and revel in each vein!
What deep-felt passions thro' my frame
now move, [beats love!

My soul breathes transport, and my heart
B——n once seen, I leave each other fair,
Fixt to my pole, I gaze and tremble there.
And was it given, oh unexpected bliss!
In the harmonious maze thy hand to press?
To see the smile sit lovely on your cheek,
To hear the charming accents while you
speak, [air,

Soft as the breeze that whispers thro' the
Sweet as the musick of the warbling sphere?
While truth and goodness, and each tender
grace, [face,

Spoke in thy mien, and brighten'd in thy
Tho' time revolve, tho' distance shall di-
vide, [shall hide,
Tho' fate shall sep'rate, and tho' chance
Thee

* Two whimsical and useless Buildings, called Follies, near the Wall.

Thou still my theme, for thee my breast
 Shall glow,
 Thou the sole with my soul shall ever know;
 Still will I praise thy charms, proclaim you
 fair,
 Breathing to sigh, and loving to despair;
 A prey to silent anguish, mourn alone,
 Unseen, unmark'd, unpitied, and unknown.
 D.

Parson GOLDNEY's Journey to HORFIELD:
 With his FAREWELL to it.*

THE clock struck eight, the morning
 clear'd,
 The choc'late drank, the coach appear'd,
 To *Horfield* bound; a dirty road,
 A stomach sick, with hyppish load;
 A jumbling coach, a grumbling wife,
 With two friends more perplex'd in life.
 At length arriv'd at *Horfield-green*,
 No church-bell heard, no mortal seen,
 A place as wild, as cold, as bleak
 As *Newfoundland* or *Derby-Peak*;
 A village void of bit or scrip
 To stop the vicar's fretful hyp;
 A church yard sod in watry swamp,
 A puny church, a surplice damp;
 The reading-desk extremely cold,
 A pulpit dusty, weak and old;
 A prayer-book of dull print letter,
 A bible rather worse than better;
 A congregation very small,
 Made but of few poor souls in all.
 Three ancient dames with wither'd faces
 Fell fast asleep in lower places;
 Two grey-hair'd dons with glove on pate
 Sat just above in nodding state.
 One maiden fair with yellow knot,
 The only primrose on the spot:
 The rest were chiefly farmers men
 That star'd and listned now and then.
 The beardsful clerk that sings or says,
 Who's poorly vers'd in mulick-lays,
 A psalm uprear'd in jangling notes,
 Contriv'd for *sol-fa*'s growling throats,
 In broken tune, now in, now out,
 'Twas all confus'd, like *Babel's* rout.

Then came the sermon, long and dull,
 Adapted right to *Clod-pate*'s skull.
 Some snor'd, some gap'd, one sober lad
 Beneath his arm a bible had;
 This book-learn'd youth had wit enough
 To turn to doctor's scripture proof;
 He doubled down the quoted place,
 And sat demure with awkward face.
 The sermon done, no dinner near,
 A mile at least to cup and cheer:
 Church-warden hog not seen at church,
 Left hungry parson in the lurch;
 The weather chang'd to snow and frost
 Made chat'ring teeth and chilly feet.

The youth look'd blue, the lady pale,
 For want of something to regale.
 Driving at length thro' miry ground,
 We reach'd the *strich*† on the down.
 Where, glorious fight! by great good luck,
 Just as the stomach-hour had struck,
 A loin of veal in lordly dish,
 And kail and bacon, all I with,
 Allay'd the grumbings of the day,
 And rais'd our spirits up to gay:
 We there sat down content and snug,
 With wine, and ale, and cyder mug;
 Yea, cups of tea, the good wife's treat,
 Appear'd to make the scene compleat.
 Nature refresh'd in cheerful way,
 We drank and pledg'd, and call'd to pay.
 Then coachman wheel'd to *Cliffon* round,
 And brought us home all safe and sound.
Horfield, farewell; thou starving soil,
 Not worth a preacher's charge and toil,
 To ride thro' dirt, thro' cold, with hunger
 keen,
 To teach sad swine on *ignoramus* green.

EPIGRAM.

YOUNG *Courty* takes me for a dunce;
 For all night long I spoke not once.
 On better grounds I think him such:
 He spoke but once, yet once too much.

Seeing, *Lord TRENTHAM's Picture*, drawn
 by Mr. Whood, of *Bloomsbury-Square*,
 after his Lordship had been *exposed* one of
 the Representatives for *WESTMINSTER*.

By Mr. LOCKMAN.

FULL in our view, the noble *Trentham* see,
 Beauteous delusion! for it is not he.
 Blest magick! which, by force of shade and
 light, [light.
 Can, blending colours, sweetly cheat the
 On canvas stands the generous youth confess,
 Like breathing nature, tho' in tints express;
 Just tints! not merely to the face confin'd,
 But aiming at the features of the mind.

Hail blooming senator! a parent's pride:
 Thy ev'ry step may sacred wisdom guide.
 Survey the busts of thy illustrious race:
 From *Cato's* firmness thy fair conduct trace.
 Deep on thy heart impress the *Ruffell* name,
 And, in each action, emulate its fame.
 Think on thy trust: O think, a nation's fate
 May rise or fall, as sways thy sole debate!
 Weigh well the bliss from patriot virtue
 springs, [kings.
 A bliss not purchas'd with the wealth of
 Let *Britain's* weal thy darling thoughts
 employ,
 So shalt thou form a grateful people's joy.

* A poor little Village in Gloucestershire near Bristol.
 † A pleasant Village on an Eminence above the *Hot-Well* at Bristol.

† A Sign of a Publick House

The FAIR MUSICIAN.

SUCH moving sounds from such a careless touch!

So unconcern'd herself, and we so much!
What art is this, that with so little pains
Transports us thus, and o'er our spirits
reigns? [crowd,
The trembling strings about her fingers
And tell their joy for ev'ry kiss, aloud:
Small force there needs to make them trem-
ble so; [tremble too?
Touch'd by that hand, who would not
Here *Love* takes stand, and while she charms
the ear,

Empties his quiver on the list'ning deer:
Musick so softens, and disarms the mind,
That not an arrow does resistance find.
Thus the fair tyrant celebrates the prize,
And acts herself the triumph of her eyes.
So *Nero* once, with harp in hand, survey'd
His flaming *Rome*, and as it burnt, he play'd.

To Miss C—x at York.

MAY your own charms my glowing
pen inspire

With tuneful accents, and poetick fire:
May life, like yours, in all its lustre shine,
Thro' ev'ry letter of each lovely line;
The softness, sense, and passion of the whole,
Express the winning image of your soul.

Each look darts forth a soft superior grace,
Which *Titian's* pencil never yet cou'd trace;
In your sweet form all outward charms we
meet, [whole compleat;

In you each virtue shines, and makes the
Sweetness and majesty your steps attend,
And awe and innocence your features blend;
Such gentle manners, such refin'd good
sense, [offence:

Grave without frowns, and gay without
Such is the potent object of my pain,
From whose blest sight I absent must com-
plain:

So the fond turtle flies from grove to grove,
In cooing murmurs sighing for his love:
Your beauties charm the soul ten thousand
ways,

But silent admiration best can praise;
Cease then, O Muse! where art and colours
fail,

The modest painter wisely casts a veil.

To the MEMORY of Capt. GRENVILLE.
(See p. 204, 205.)

WHILST patriot worth a *British* breast
can warm, [charm,
And well-tim'd valour has the power to
Great *Grenville* foremost in the list of fame,
Shall stand conspicuous, and rever'd his
name.

July, 1747

Grenville, whose worth demands the strongest
lay, [pay;

Whose death compels the generous tear we
The truly brave! who scorning to debase
Himself, his country, or his noble race,
Shew'd what a brave undaunted Chief could
do,

And dealt destruction on his country's foe.
Ev'n when by fate's unerring hand 'twas
found,

The Hero had receiv'd his dying wound,
Till the pale tyrant stopp'd his latest breath,
With generous smiles he shew'd contempt
of death;

Conscious he'd acted, all his duty taught,
And pleas'd, resign'd his breath with that
great thought;

For warm'd with patriot-zeal, he nobly
stood,

Fought well his country's cause, and seal'd
it with his blood.

A SONG.

By a young LADY.

To the Tune of, Sally in our Alley.

1.
OF all the beaux who haunt the town,
Whom we at park and play see,
The gay, the grave, the fair, the brown,
There's none can equal T—y;
I with indifference unfeign'd
Can ev'ry other face see,
Nor wisdom has this conquest gain'd,
But charming Billy T—y.

2.
Furnish'd with cups of brightest tin,
We cottages of clay see,
But bright without, and dull within,
Is pretty Billy T—y;
Two hours at her toilet you
Bright *Ethelinda* may see,
But twice that time will scarcely do,
To dizen Billy T—y.

3.
O *Ward!* that vain coquettish air
Of thine, improv'd each day see,
Retire for shame, unskillful fair!
And yield the palm to T—y.
We, thro' thy help, O *Will-o'-wisp!*
In dead of night the way see,
As thro' the pretty modish *lisp*,
We hear thy *vois*, O T—y.

4.
The martial youth, and boxing 'squire,
At head of ev'ry fray see;
More gentle graces we admire,
In lovely Billy T—y.
O grant, thou mighty god of love,
He ever may this lay see,
For oh! too sure, in vain 'twill prove,
Nor gain one smile from T—y.

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T H X

THE Monthly Chronologer.

WEDNESDAY, July 1.



At the Quarterly General Meeting of the Governors and Guardians of the Hospital for the Maintenance and Education of exposed and deserted young Children, when several new Governors and Guardians were elected, Mr. James Vernon, the acting Executor of the late Mr. Thomas Vernon, paid his Testator's Legacy of 1000*l.* left to the said Hospital, and several Benefactions were given by the Governors.

FRIDAY, 3.

The Court sat at *St. Margaret's Hill, Southwark*, upon the King's Commission for the Trial of the Rebels, when a Bill of Indictment was found against *Æneas Macdonald* for High Treason, and the Court adjourn'd to the 10th; when he made an Affidavit, that several of his material Witnesses were in *France*, and others in the farthest Part of *Scotland*, and desir'd an Indulgence of two Months; which the Court did not grant, because he had not mention'd the Names of his Witnesses, and where they dwell, but adjourn'd to the 17th, that he might prepare an Affidavit to that Purpose; which having done, the Court gave him till *Oct. 22*, to which Time they adjourn'd.

This *Macdonald* was the young Pretender's Banker; and being under strong Apprehensions about his Trial, had contriv'd a Scheme to escape, which was attempted in the following Manner: About Nine at Night, on the 2d, just as the Turnkey had open'd the Door of the Prefs-Yard, two Fellows came behind, one of whom seiz'd him by the Collar, and the other threw a Handful of Snuff in his Eyes, on which *Macdonald* (who had the Liberty of the Prefs-Yard) push'd out and ran up *Newgate-street*; but the Turnkey instantly disengag'd himself, and overtook him at the End of *Warwick-Lane*, where he struck up his Heels, and by the Violence of his Fall put out his Shoulder, and brought him back to his former Lodging; but his Accomplices escap'd.

TUESDAY, 7.

The Right Hon. the Earl of *Ancrum*, one of the Lords of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highness the Duke, arrived from the Allied Army, with the following Standards and Colours taken from the French in the late Action of *Val*. (See p. 323.)

1 } Standards compleat of *Belfond's* Regiment, Red, embroidered with Gold, on one Side the Sun, Motto, *Nec pluribus impar*; on the other Side a Landscape, Motto, *Ex pulchro Laureæ Fonte*.

5 } Dragoon Standard, *Beaufremont's* Regiment, the Painting worn out.

6 } Standard of the *Royal Gravates*, Red, painted and fringed with Gold; on the one Side the Sun; Motto, *Nec pluribus impar*; on the other, a Sword erect, and a Gordian Knot, Motto, *Pour parvenir*.

1 } Colour Staffs, the Colours torn off, 2 } *Diesbach's* Swiss Regiment.

3 } Colours without the Staff, *Royal des Vaisseaux*.

4 } Four Colours of *Monaco's* Regiment.

N. B. There was another Colour taken by the late *Craufurd's* Regiment of Foot, and given in Charge to the *Hussars*, who have not brought it in yet: And a Standard taken by the *Hanoverian* Cavalry, which was given in Charge to the *Imperialists*, and has not been returned.

A Letter from an Officer says, that the *Imperialists*, who consisted of 52,000, lost 40; that the *Dutch* gave Way, and had only 30 Men killed; and the *Bavarians* lost only one Man. Prince *Waldeck* says, the *Dutch* lost 400 Men, and in his Rehearsal of Places, makes no Mention of *Kiffels* or *Val*. The chief Affair, according to him, was at *Label*, which the French call *Lavelle*. The Relation drawn up by Order of Marshal *Saxe*, says, the French lost between 5 and 6000 Men killed and wounded, and the Allies double the Number.—General *Ligonier*, having had his Horse shot under him, was taken by a Carabineer, to whom he immediately presented his Purse, and a Ring which he had upon his Finger; but the Carabineer refused them, answering, he would only have his Sword. The General was afterwards conducted to the King, who received him very graciously, and asked him whether he had met with any ill Usage. Sir *Jos. Ligonier* answered, No; and at the same Time spoke much in the Praise of the Carabineer, to whom the King caused a Reward to be given for his Fidelity.

His Majesty's Ship the *Maidstone*, Hon. — Van

— *Van Keppell*, Esq; Commander, giving Chace to a *French* Privateer, and running too near Shore on the Coast of *France* near *Nantz*, was unfortunately lost.

WEDNESDAY, 8.

The *St. Esprit*, the largest of the *St. Domingo* Ships, lately taken, ran on Shore upon the *Goodwin Sands*, going from the *Dorset* to *London*. *Monf. de la Mott*, with the *Magnanimous*, *Alcide*, *Arc en Ciel*, and *Zephire* Men of War, arrived at *Brest* from *St. Domingo*; and the Remains of the dispersed Fleet arrived, some at *Brest*, and others at other Ports of *France*. (See p. 332.)

FRIDAY, 10.

The two *Bibbies*, charged with robbing the *Chester* Mail, and two other Prisoners, found Means to escape out of *Newgate* this Morning. One of the *Bibbies*, attempting soon after to get over into a *Stonecutter's* Yard in *Whitechapel*, and being discovered by the Servant, in his Flight fell down into the Yard, dislocated his Neck and broke his Back, and died in an Hour after.

As there were great Struggles in several Places about the Elections, this happened to be the Case in the City of *London*, where the Merchants List and the Aldermen's List made a great Noise. The Election came on *June* 10, when *Sir John Barnard*, *Sir William Calvert*, *Slingsby Betbell*, Esq; and *Stephen Theodore Janssen*, Esq; were declared to have the Majority of Hands: But a Poll was demanded in Favour of *Sir Daniel Lambert*, *Sir Robert Ladbroke*, and *Sir Henry Marshall*; which began on the 1st Instant, when the last Gentleman declined, and ended on the 8th, when the Numbers stood thus,

<i>Sir John Barnard</i>	3781
<i>Sir William Calvert</i>	3806
<i>Slingsby Betbell</i> , Esq;	3146
<i>Steph. Theod. Janssen</i> , Esq;	3008
<i>Sir Daniel Lambert</i>	2530
<i>Sir Robert Ladbroke</i>	1986

Sir John Barnard being in both Lists, the Contest lay between *Sir William Calvert*, *Slingsby Betbell* and *Stephen Theodore Janssen*, Esqrs. on the Merchants Interest, and *Sir Daniel Lambert* and *Sir Robert Ladbroke*, supported by the Aldermen and Common Council.

On the 10th, the four first Gentlemen were declared duly elected, when *Sir William Calvert* made the Speech, of which we have given the Substance, p. 331; and *Stephen Theodore Janssen*, Esq; spoke also as follows:

Gentlemen of the Livery,

I RETURN you my most sincere and grateful Acknowledgments, for the Honour you have done me in electing me one

of your Representatives; it shall always be my Study to discharge so important a Trust, with Diligence, Uprightness, and Fidelity.

Sir John Barnard and *Slingsby Betbell*, Esq; were not present; the latter on Account of his Brother being dangerously ill.

MONDAY, 13.

Came on before the High Court of Justice the Trial of *Archibald Stuart*, Esq; late Lord Provost of *Edinburgh*, when, after learned Pleadings on both Sides for about five Hours, the Court order'd Informations to be given in; those for the Prosecutor on *Monday* next, and for the Panel on the *Friday* following; and the Trial was adjourned to *Friday* the 31st Instant. (See p. 329.)

TUESDAY, 14.

Sir Hector M'Lean, and *Laughlan M'Lean* (his Servant) who had been confined for some Time in *Newgate*, and had been lately in Custody of a Messenger, were discharged, pursuant to the late Act for a General Pardon. (See p. 241.)

WEDNESDAY, 15.

An Order was sent from the Secretary of State's Office, to discharge out of the Prison of *Lancaster* all the Rebel Prisoners now in Custody, agreeably to his Majesty's Act of Grace. Orders were also sent to other Places for the same Purpose.

Thirty Pieces of Cambrick, with some *French* Lawns, were seized, and conveyed to the Custom-House. What was inserted in our last, concerning the Commencement of the Act for prohibiting *French* Cambricks, relates only to their Importation; the Wearing of them not being prohibited by the said Act, till *June* 24, 1748.

This Day, the following Flag Officers were promoted, viz. *Sir Cbaloner Ogle*, Knt. *James Stewart*, Esq; and the Hon. *George Clinton*, to be Admirals of the White.—*William Rowley*, *William Martin*, and *Isaac Townsend*, Esqrs; to be Admirals of the Blue.—*Henry Medley*, Esq; Lord *Vere Beauclerk*, and Lord *Anson*, to be Vice-Admirals of the Red.—*Perry Mayne*, Esq; and *Sir Peter Warren*, Knt. of the Bath, to be Vice-Admirals of the White.—The Hon. *John Byng*, Esq; to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue.—And the following Gentlemen were also appointed Flag Officers, viz. *Henry Osborn*, *Thomas Smith*, and *Thomas Griffin*, Esqrs. to be Rear-Admirals of the Red.—*Edward Hawke*, *William Chambers*, and *Charles Knowles*, Esqrs. to be Rear-Admirals of the White.—Hon. *John Forbes*, and the Hon. *Edward Boscawen*, to be Rear-Admirals of the Blue.

THURSDAY, 16.

The Sessions ended at the *Old Bailey*, when *John Cook*, late of *Hawthurst* in *Kent*, convicted on the Smuggling Act, received Sentence of Death.

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SUNDAY, 19.

A dreadful Fire broke out at *Honiton* in *Devonshire*, which consumed near 3 Fourths of the said Town.

THURSDAY, 23.

A General Court of the *South Sea Company* was held, when they agreed to a Dividend of Two per Cent. of their Stock, for the Half Year, due at *Midsummer* last past.

WEDNESDAY, 29.

Ascraft and *Cook*, the two Smugglers, were executed at *Tyburn*, after which they were hung in Chains at *Shepherds-Bush*.

FRIDAY, 31.

Samuel Hurlock for Murder, and *John Riley* for a Street-Robbery, were executed at *Tyburn*; *Hurlock* was hung in Chains. *John Cook* for a Robbery, and *Eliz. Dennis* were reprieved for Transportation. (See p. 291.)

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

SIR *John Colt*, Bart. to Miss *Powell*. — *Edward Hall*, Esq; of *Snodden* in *Kent*, to Miss *Harris*, an Heiress. — *Edward Stanhope*, Esq; to Miss *Ridley*, of *Coventry*. — Sir *James Knight*, of *East-Green* in *Surrey*, to Miss *Stapleton*. — *George Wilcocks*, Esq; to Miss *Hartwell*, of *Camberwell*. — *Gilbert Jodrel*, of *Lincoln's-Inn*, Esq; to Miss *Vanderplank*. — *Thomas Potter*, Esq; Son of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, to Miss *Lowe*, of *Brightwell* in *Oxfordshire*, an Heiress of 60,000*l.* Fortune. — *Cornelius Smith*, Esq; of *Surrey*, to Miss *Shooter*, of *Southwark*. — *Henry Wrench*, Esq; of *Hertfordshire*, to Miss *Jane Hartley*. — Sir *Thomas Walker*, of *Eastbourne* in *Suffex*, to Miss *Pratt*, of *Depeyford*. — Sir *James Sutton*, to Miss *Sutton*, Niece to Sir *Robert Sutton*, Bart. a 20,000*l.* Fortune. — *Philip Brown*, Esq; of a large Estate in *Kent*, to Miss *Elizabeth Watson*, of *Hackney*. — Mr. *Stevens*, an eminent Surgeon, Brother to Dr. *Stevens*, to Miss *Ridley*, with a Fortune of 20,000*l.* left her by the late Dutchess of *Mariborough*. — *William Aubrey*, of *Cateaton-Street*, Esq; to Miss *Russel*, of *Basinghall-Street*. — *Thomas Rose*, of *Buckinghamshire*, Esq; to Miss *Northall*. — The Lady of the Hon. *Edward Finch*, Esq; Brother to the Earl of *Winchelsea* and *Nottingham*, delivered of a Son and Heir. — Right Hon. the Countess of *Berkeley*, of a Son. — The Lady of Mr. *Mackenzie*, late Earl of *Cromerty*, of a Daughter, in the Twelv. — The Lady of Sir *James Ashton*, Bart. of a Son and Heir.

DEATHS.

RIGHT Hon. the Earl of *Euston*, Son of his Grace the Duke of *Grafton*. — The Right Rev. Sir *George Fleming*, Bart. Lord Bishop of *Carlisle*, descended from Sir *Michael le Fleming*, Knt. who came over with *William the Conqueror*. He died on the 28th Inst. in the 81st Year of his Age, and

13th of his Consecration. — Dr. *Redford*, who was very lately chosen Physician to *Christ's-Hospital*. — *James Moody*, Esq; many Years Head Clerk of the Pay-Office, *Whitehall*. — *Thomas Cooke*, Esq; at *Norwich*, reckoned worth 150,000*l.* and vulgarly called *Rich old Cooke of Norwich*. — *Edward Stonehouse*, Esq; at *Stantwell* in *Surrey*, possessed of an Estate of 18,000*l.* per Annum. — Mr. *Robert Sewart*, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of *Edinburgh*, in the 73^d Year of his Age. — Right Hon. *Edward Bligh*, Baron *Clifton*, and Earl of *Darnley*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*. — Rev. Mr. *Knight*, Vicar of *Harewood* in *Yorkshire*, well versed in the Knowledge of History and Antiquities, as well as diligent in the Discharge of his Function. — Right Rev. Dr. *Robert Clavering*, Lord Bishop of *Peterborough*, and Hebrew Professor at *Oxford*. — *Chambers Beauclerk*, Esq; eldest Son of the Lord *Vere Beauclerk*. — Sir *John Bridgman*, Bart. at *Castle Bromage* in *Warwickshire*.

Dr. *Denne* is not dead, as inserted by Mistake, from the Papers, in our last.

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

JAMES *Hatfield*, M. A. to the Rectory of *Newcomb Abby* in *Suffex*. — Mr. *James Goodchild*, to the Rectory of *St. Anne* and *Nicholas* in *Lincoln*. — *William Hardy*, M. A. to the Living of *Burley* in *Rutlandshire*. — Mr. *Tennison*, M. A. to the Rectory of *St. Philip cum Alston* in *Derbyshire*. — *Richard Terrick*, M. A. had the Degree of Doctor of Divinity conferred on him by the University of *Cambridge*. — *Thomas Parry*, M. A. to the Lectureship of *Crookes-Lane* in *Chester*. — *Marmaduke Draper*, M. A. to the Rectory of *Twingford* in *Yorkshire*. — *Richard Andrew*, B. L. to the Rectory of *Farnborough* in *Hampshire*. — Mr. *Arnold*, B. D. to the Rectory of *Astet cum Badwell* in *Essex*. — Mr. *Dumaresque*, B. D. chosen by the *Russia Company*, Chaplain to the *English Factory* at *St. Petersburg*, worth 300*l.* per Annum.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

THOMAS *Archer*, of *Umberlade* in *Warwickshire*, Esq; created Lord *Archer*, Baron of *Umberlade* in the said County. — *William Petitot*, Esq; made Lieut. Col. and *Robert Douglass*, Esq; Major, to Major Gen. *Charles Howard's* Reg. of Foot. — *Charles Egard*, Esq; Lieut. Col. and Sir *George Suttet*, Bart. Major, to Brig. Gen. *Douglass's* Regiment of Foot. — *Crawford*, Esq; Major to Major Gen. *Pulteney's* Reg. of Foot, and — *Whitmore*, Esq; Major to Brig. Gen. *Fleming's*. — *William Levinz*, Esq; made a Commissioner of the Customs. — *Thomas Trefus*, Esq; made a Commissioner of the Navy.

[Bankrupts in our next.]

PRICES

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101. 15. 101. 03. 6d.

HAVING already given a full Account of the Battle fought the 2d Inst. N.S. near *Maesricht*, p. 253, 323, and of some Things that happen'd afterwards, p. 326, 327, we shall now give the other most material Accounts since arrived from either of the two Armies. The Day after the Battle, the Allied Army passed over the *Maese*, and encamped on the other Side, so as to cover *Maesricht*; and the French continued on the Field of Battle, the French King having his Quarters at the *Grande Commanderie*, and Marshal *Saxe* had his at *Hoesfeld*. The French having taken Post with a Body of 7 or 8000 Men at *Cassert*, near the Mountain of *St. Peter*, which covers one Side of *Maesricht*, a considerable Detachment from the Allied Army passed over on the 14th, and took Post at *Lichtenberg*, upon that Mountain. Both have entrenched themselves in their respective Posts; and several Skirmishes have happened between these two Detachments, as also between the Irregulars, at several other Places, but none very remarkable.

On the 5th Inst. N. S. Count *Lowendhal* was sent with a large Detachment from the French Army towards *Antwerp*, and on the 9th he marched from *Mirac* to invest *Bergen-op-Zoom*, having first detached a Party to reduce *Lillo* and *Sandvliet*, the Garison of which last Place retired upon the Approach of the Enemy, but the former still holds out. In the Night between the 14th and 15th, the Count opened his Trenches before *Bergen-op-Zoom*, on the Side next *Antwerp*, but could not completely invest the Place, because of its having a Communication with the Lines between it and *Steenberg*, which are possessed by a large Body of Dutch Troops, under the Command of the Prince of *Saxe Hildbourghausen*. As this is one of the best fortified Places in Europe, and of the utmost Importance to the Dutch, (see p. 299, 300,) we shall give the Accounts of the most important Occurrences during this Siege, as they arrive, the first of which is from the Place itself, dated July 6, O. S.

We have been ever since the 3d at Night attacked in Form, when the Enemy opened the Trenches on the Side of the Gate of *Wouw*, where they have erected several Batteries, which have been more than once dismounted by our Cannon, which has hitherto prevented the Enemy from firing upon the Place. We have in one of our Outworks raised a Battery of Mortars, which has done the Enemy great Mischief. One of the Bombs Yesterday falling into a Place where they had an advanced Post of 13 Men, every one of them were killed by it. On the 4th at Night we made a great and successful Sally on the Side of the *Lu-*

nette, call'd *Kik in de Pot*, in which we not only ruined and filled up a good Part of the Enemy's Works, but also killed a great many People, and took 250 Prisoners, who were sent to *Boisleduc*. The Prince of *Hesse Philippsball*, our Governor, advanced himself as far as the Pallisadoes to animate the Troops. In the Sally which we made last Night, there were several killed and wounded on both Sides, less however on ours than on the Enemy's. It would, probably, have been more successful, if a Fusil, which was discharged by one of our Men too soon, had not betrayed our Design, and alarmed the French. Some Officers of the Regiment of *Waldeck* very much distinguished themselves on this Occasion. M. G. *Van Haren*, Deputy of the States General, who by Order of their High Mightinesses and the Stadtholder is here, is indefatigable in preparing for the Defence of the Place, and his Presence contributes greatly to inspire the Troops with Courage, and the Inhabitants with a Desire of preserving the Honour of their Town, which was never yet taken by Force.

The next is from the same Place, dated July 13. The more the French Troops endeavour to become Masters of this Place, the more resolute we are in the Defence of it; and our Engineers daily give Proofs of their Abilities. We have lately received 3 Companies from *Zealand*, and want neither Provisions nor Ammunition. Count *Lowendhal* has demanded a Suspension of Arms to bury their Dead, but was answer'd, that if he had attack'd the Place according to the Rules of War, his Request should have been granted; but as he had begun the Siege rather as an Incendiary, by setting Fire to the Town, it was resolv'd, neither to ask nor grant any Suspension of Arms. The Enemy's Fire is greatly diminished this Day. They have already lost a great Number of Men, and, according to the Report of Deserters, almost despair of succeeding in their Enterprize.

And the third is from the *Hague*, dated July 21. The Enemy have turned all their Force against *Fort Rover*, judging it easier to penetrate into the Lines that Way than any other. They had actually made the Dispositions for a Storm on Sunday Night last, but the Prince of *Saxe Hildbourghausen* prevented them by a vigorous Sally, which perfectly succeeded, and in which above 1000 of the Enemy were kill'd, and 200 of our own Men. What contributed much to augment the Loss and Disorder of the French was, that during this Action the Besieged blew up another Magazine of Powder, the Explosion of which caused such an Alarm and Terror, as all the Courage and Firmness of the French Generals were

were not capable of remedying. The *French* Deserters, who come over in great Numbers, and were Yesterday no less than 200, agree in assuring us, that the Stench of the dead Bodies before the Town and Lines is intolerable to the besieging Army, from which, the Demand has twice been repeated for Permission to bury them, and refused.

Soon after this Siege was begun by the *French*, Prince *Waldeck* marched with a strong Detachment from the Allied Army to reinforce the *Dutch* Lines between *Bergen-op-Zoom* and *Steenberg*, and by our last Accounts, was advanced as far as *Breda*: At the same Time, the *French* sent strong Reinforcements to Count *Lowendbal*; so that whilst the two Grand Armies observe one another near *Maestricht*, the Scene of Action will probably be about *Bergen-op-Zoom*. Whilst the Detachment from the Allied Army was on its March to *Breda*, Prince *Waldeck* gave up the Command, and retired, as some say, to *Cleves*, but as others say, to the *Hague*, to ask his Dismission in Form.

Notwithstanding the many Accounts we had of the *Austrian* Success before *Genoa*, yet upon the Approach of the *French* Army they at last found it necessary to raise the Siege, which they did in the Night between the 5th and 6th Instant, N. S. and retired without any considerable Loss; from whence the Friends of the House of *Austria* began to dread the Consequences of the ensuing Campaign in *Italy*; but their Fears have subsided upon Advice of the Victory gained by the *Austrian* and *Sardinian* Troops near *Exilles*, of which we have already given the Account sent to the *Sardinian* Minister here, p. 301, and shall now add the following Account sent to the *Sardinian* Minister at the *Hague*, viz. The Enemies, whose Views had before seemed to be on *Demont* and *Coni*, having of a sudden changed their Design, the Chevalier de *Belleisle* caused the Troops which had already passed the *Col of Var*, in their Way to *Barcelonetta*, to turn back; and having reconducted them towards *Briançon*, and suddenly passed *Mount Genevre*, he descended towards *Exilles*, after having caused some *Spanish* Battalions to come up out of *Savoy*. July 19, in the Morning, he made his Troops pass the *Col de Sestrières*, to the Number of 46 Battalions, 12 Companies of Grenadiers, and 500 Hussars, with 7 Field-Pieces; and about 10 in the Morning he arrived at the first advanced Post of the *Col of Affette*. There was Skirmishing till 3 in the Afternoon, when the Chevalier de *Belleisle* caused the Intrenchments, which had been made in haste at the *Col de Affette*, were without Fosses and Palli-

sades, and defended by 4 *Austrian* Battalions, under Major Gen. Count *Colloredo*, and 7 *Piedmontese* Battalions, to be attack'd by three different Columns. The Attack was brisk and long; the first Redoubt, which was the lowest and most important, was defended by the greatest Part of the *Austrian* and *Piedmontese* Grenadiers; there was the principal Attack of the Enemies, and there the Chevalier de *Belleisle* was killed; when observing, from the Station near the Batteries, where he examin'd every Thing, that this principal Attack went at, he took a Pair of Colours in his Hand, and planted them on the Glacis of the Redoubt, where he received a Wound in the Arm by a Bayonet, and in his retiring was hit by two Musket-shots, one of which went thro' his Head. The two other Attacks were made higher, upon the Intrenchments, which were on the two Sides of the Summit of the Mountain, which gradually ascended from the Redoubt. The Affair was not over till Evening, when the Allies having at once made their greatest Efforts, and a Part of *Forgatsch's* Hungarian Battalion sallying out of the Intrenchments Sword in Hand, the Confusion became general on all Sides, and the Enemies thought of nothing but retiring with Precipitation. Besides the Chevalier de *Belleisle*, M. d' *Amand*, Marshal de Camp, was killed; and M. de *Bourget*, Brigadier, is taken Prisoner, wounded past Recovery. It is incredible how much the *French* have lost. The 20th, at 4 in the Afternoon, a Letter came to the Count de *Brigherasco* from a *French* Commissary, who was at *Sceau* with 600 Wounded, demanding Compassion on them, and that Care might be taken of them.

The said Commissary declared the Loss of the *French* to be 6000 Men, and about 400 of their best Officers. What we know of ourselves is, that besides the 600 Wounded at *Sceau*, there are 4 or 500 Prisoners; that the Number of Dead, upon the Field of Battle, amount to between 16 and 1700 in the three Attacks, of which 800 fell before the single Battalion of *Forgatsch*, which fired all the While with Aim, and made a great Slaughter in their Sally Sword in Hand, with Lieutenant Colonel *Draskowitz* at their Head, who took a Standard with his own Hand. There is certainly a prodigious Number of Officers kill'd; We know them by their Hair and their Hands. We cannot doubt but the Desertion is also very great.

The King of *Spain* has ordered it to be signified to the Queen Dowager, that the Cities of *Toledo*, *Valladolid*, *Burgos*, or *Saragossa*, would be more convenient for her than *Madrid*; and her Son, the Cardinal Arch-

Archbishop of Toledo, has been ordered to retire to his Diocese.

The French Party prevails so much in Sweden, that the Subsidy Treaty has been renewed for ten Years longer; and all the Houses of the Diet of that Kingdom have joined in the following Resolution, in Favour of Count Tessin, viz. That after having canvassed the Conduct of this Nobleman, with respect to the important Affairs

he was intrusted with, it appears to them, that he has behaved in the most laudable Manner, and always acted for the Honour and Welfare of the Kingdom, like a zealous, faithful Subject, and an able Minister.

July 10th, the Queen of Denmark was safely brought to Bed of a Princess, who was the same Evening baptized, and named Wilhelmina Carolina.

The Monthly Catalogue for July, 1747.

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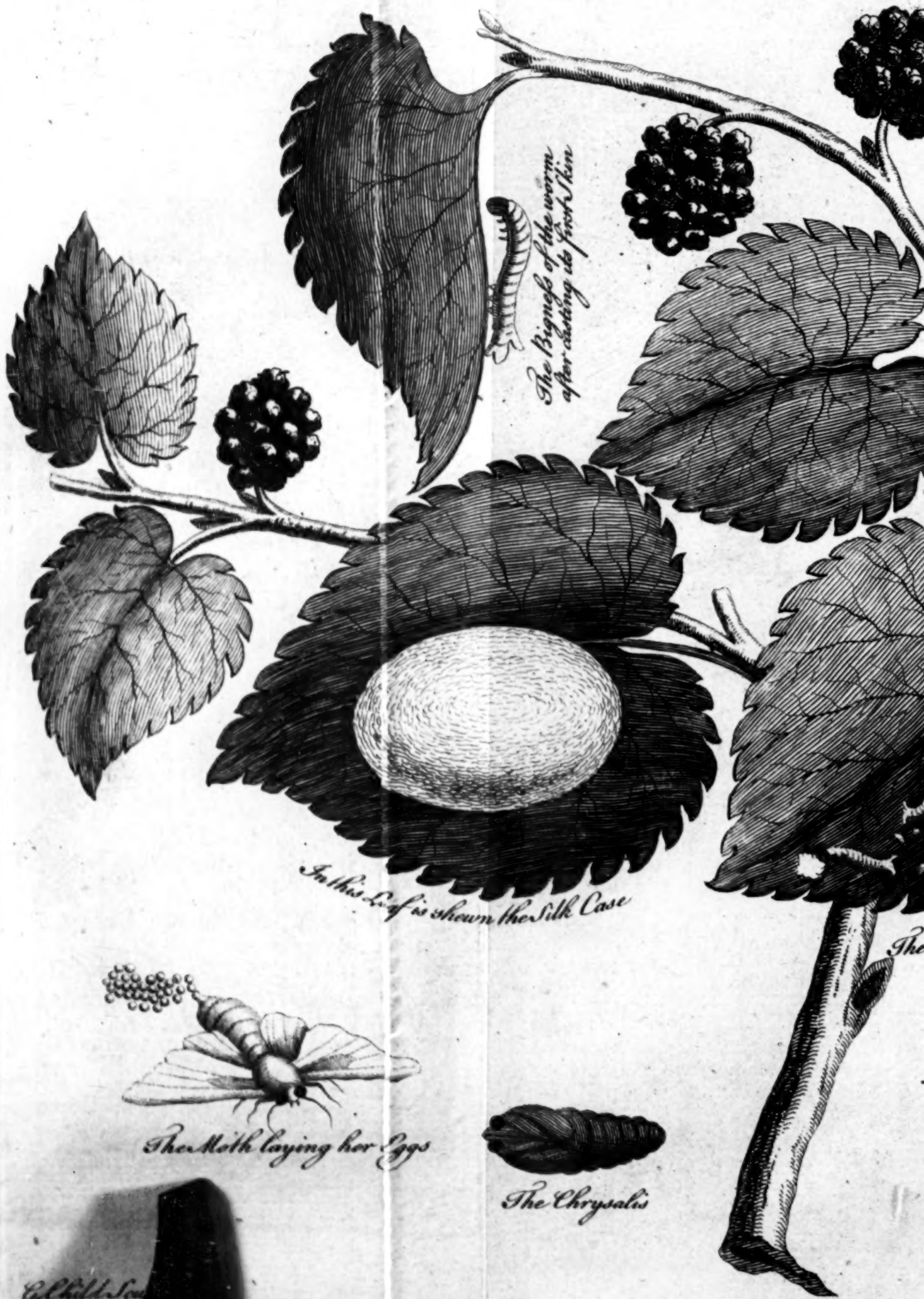
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SERMONS.

31. A Sermon preach'd before the House of Lords on the 11th of June. By the Bishop of Bristol. Knapton.

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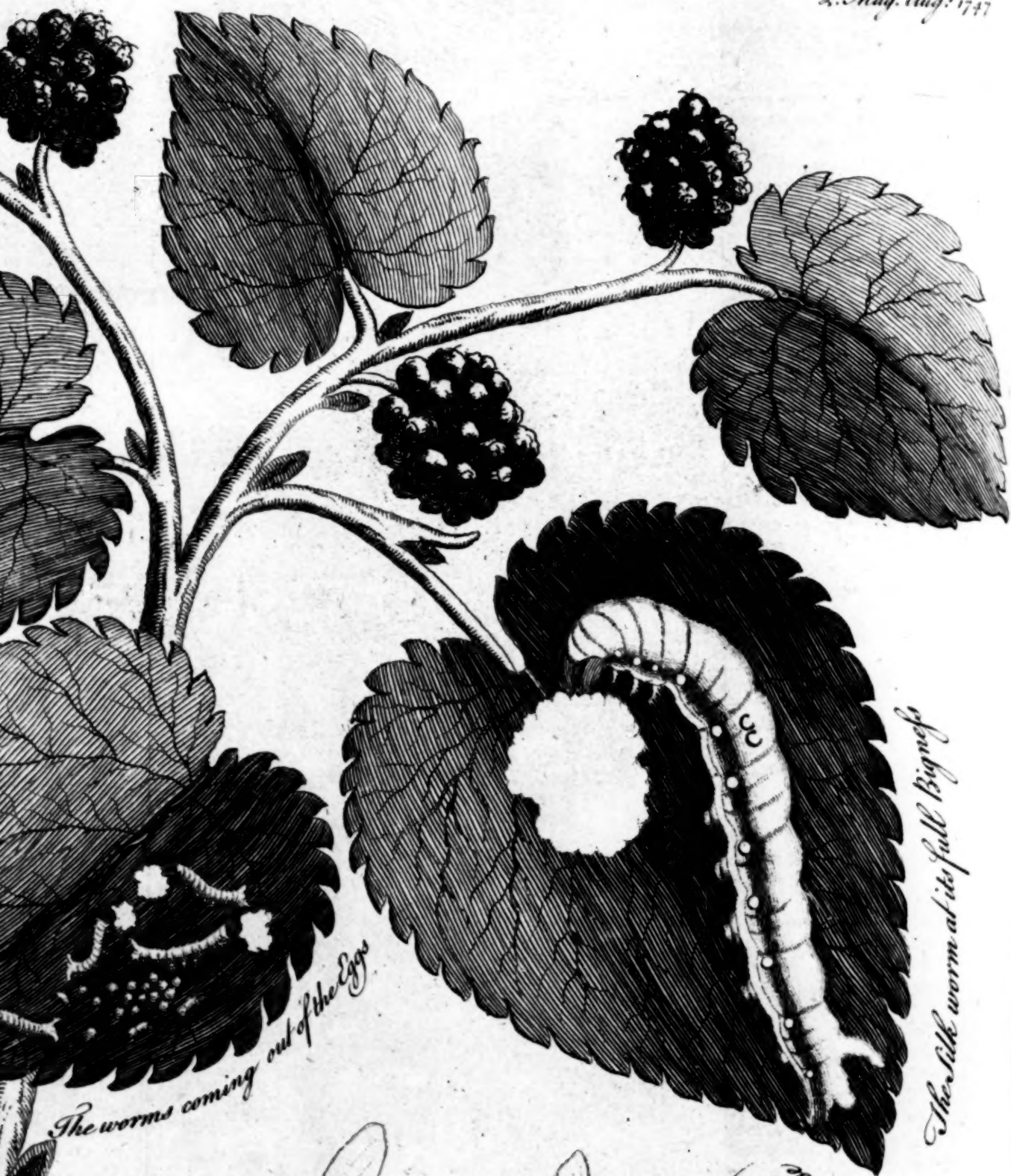
*The Bigness of the worm
after casting its fourth Skin*

In this Leaf is shown the Silk Case

The Moth laying her Eggs

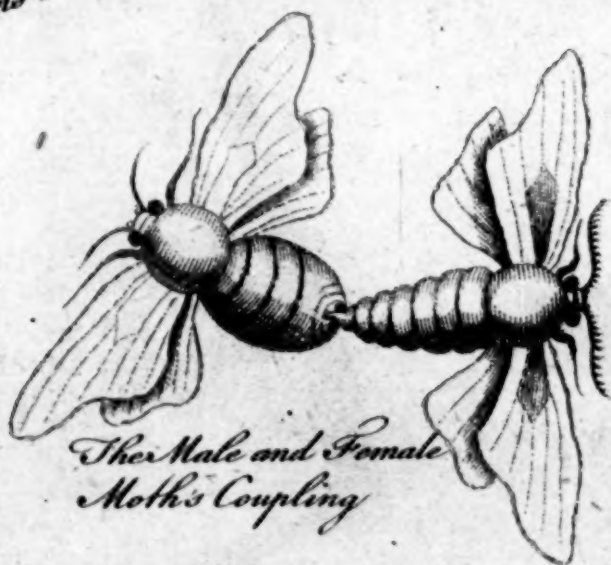
The Chrysalis

L. Mag. Aug. 1747



The worms coming out of the Eggs

The silkworm at its full Bigness



The Male and Female Moth's Coupling



The Moth eating its way out of its Case